Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,500. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OUR NAVAL FORCE IN ASIA

Amply Sufficient to Protect American Interests.

MR. GRESHAM ANSWERS CRITICISMS

The Surrender of the Japanese Spies by the American Consul at Shanghai Could Not Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The substance of Julian Ralph's Shanghai letter to Harper's Weekly, concerning the torture and execution of the two Japanese to whom Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul General at Shanghai, vainly endeavored to award protection, was shown to-day to Secretary Gresham by the correspondent of The New-York Times. It had been telegraphed to The Times's correspondent, so that he might direct the Secretary's attention to it.

Mr. Ralph, in his letter, describes a situation in Shanghai which indicates that American interests and American citizens in that Chinese city are without protection, and that the Chinese are not disposed to treat with decent respect our consular representative there. There is but one American war ship at Shanghai, the little Monocacy. England has a large fleet of powerful vessels in the harbor, and other nations also are strongly represented. It is upon these foreign ships that Americans now in Shanghai are compelled to depend for protection. For one little ship of war flying the American flag the Chinese do not care a rap.

According to Mr. Ralph's story, Consul General Jernigan, when the Japanese applied to him for protection, did everything in his power to secure for them their rights. He appealed to the American Minister at Tokio and to the Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin to aid him in his efforts. It would have been contrary to Consular regulations for him to have applied direct to Secretary Gresham. The order came eventually from Mr. Gresham to surrender the fugitives, and there was nothing left for Mr. Jernigan but to obey the order. He did, however, succeed in exacting from the Viceroy the promise that the Japanese should be treated as prisoners of war, and that they should not be subjected to torture. The Viceroy did not keep his promise, and there was no American force present at Shanghai to compel him to observe his agreement with the representative of this country.

As to the fact of the arrest, surrender, and execution of the two Japanese, it was not new to Secretary Gresham. In so far as the Secretary was able to judge from the language used by Mr. Ralph, he was compelled to believe that Mr. Ralph was not fully in possession of the facts of the case, and that while it may have seemed to him to be very easy to prevent the Chinese from taking possession of the men, and afterward killing them, there were unfortunate complications which had been overlooked.

Secretary Gresham says that he was first made aware of the arrest of the Japanese by the visit of the Chinese Minister, who called upon him to request that the American Consul General at Shanghai be directed to surrender to the Chinese authorities two Japanese spies, who had taken refuge in the American Consulate. The hostilities between Japan and China had led to the withdrawal from China of all Japanese diplomatic and consular officers. Soon after the friendly relations had ceased, China asked of the United States that the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Japan be made the custodians of the archives of China, and that they also be allowed to care for the interests of Chinese in Japan. Japan made a similar request as to the offices of United States agents in China. Both requests were acceded to. But in consenting to this the State Department did not authorize our representatives to take the places of consular and diplomatic officers of China and Japan. Our representatives were simply to act unofficially, as being friendly to both nations, and to do, as far as possible, what the regular representative would have done. This was not fully understood by all of our representatives at first, but they eventually comprehended the instructions fully.

Secretary Gresham did not at once reply to the Chinese request. After the application of the Chinese Government had reached him, he received a communication on the subject from Mr. Denby, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, Minister Denby being then on his way back to China from a leave of absence. The communication asked, on behalf of Consul General Jernigan, that protection be given to two Japanese in his consulate, to shield them from arrest by the Chinese authorities, who demanded them as spies. Secretary Gresham held the matter under advisement for several days, and then, having been further informed as to the nature of the harges against the two Japanese, he consulted the Japanese Minister on the subject. He was informed by the Japanese Minister, who was extremely anxious that the young men whom Consul General Jernigan had endeavored to protect should escape that if a Consul General of the United States in Japan had given shelter to Chinese spies, the Japanese Government would expect to have them surrendered upon demand.

The Chinese request for the surrender of the Japanese was made upon the ground that they were military offenders, that they were captured with incriminating papers upon them, and that they were not entitled to the protection of our Consulate. After full consideration of the question, Secretary Gresham advised Minister Denby at Pekin that Consul General Jernigan could not hold the Japanese longer. When the correspondence in full is published it will be found that Secretary Gresham had abundant reason to believe that they would be treated fairly, and that their cases would not be fully disposed of before the arrival in Pekin of Minister Denby.

Minister Kurino, who represents Japan here, told the writer of this dispatch that Consul General Jernigan did all in his power to save the Japanese from the Chinese authorities. He had manifested his friendliness afterward by allowing the 200 Japanese mentioned in Mr. Ralph's letter to escape. But these 200 Japanese were not charged as spies. If they had been, it was his belief that China would have been able to secure their surrender. If American officers in Japan had shielded Chinese spies, the Government would certainly have insisted that they be given up to be disposed of according to the laws of Japan. It was his opinion that the State Department was absolutely correct in its procedure in the case. There may have been some doubt as to whether the men were really spies. The Chinese insisted that they were, and were satisfied with their proof.

Our account with China in this matter is not yet settled. If it should be found when the Secretary of State is at liberty to talk more fully on the matter, that China gave

Continued on Fifth Page.

FRIENDS OF SILVER CONFER

Some of the Resolutions Before the Trans-Mississippi Congress—Free Coinage Leaders Present.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Most of the morning session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress to-day was taken up with a discussion as to the voting representation each State and Territory was entitled to. It was finally decided that the maximum representation be placed at 30 votes to each State. This will allow Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and California to dominate the proceedings so far as silver and irrigation are concerned.

A number of resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Among the most important were those recommending the immediate repeal of all national legislation giving to United States Consuls the privileges and duties of Custom-House officers at points outside the United States; recommending the appointment of additional Judges in the Indian Territory; recommending the admission into Statehood of Utah, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arizona; recommending that a cable be laid between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands; for the restoration of silver at a basis of 16 to 1; deprecating the adoption of the banking system known as the "Baltimore system," and favoring liberal appropriations for deep water on the Texas coast.

George Q. Cannon of Utah was elected President of the Congress. The present Secretary, M. G. Butterfield of Oregon will continue to act as such during this session.

A conference of free-silver leaders from all parts of the United States is being held here. Among the champions of the white metal in attendance are Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta, Ohio, President of the American Bi-Metallic League; J. M. Devine, Nebraska, Secretary; Congressman Bryan, Nebraska; Congressman Sibley, Pennsylvania; H. E. Taubeneck, Streator, Ill., National Chairman People's Party; Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; A. L. Maxwell, Chairman of the State People's Party Committee, Illinois; Judge C. Cole, Iowa; Col. Shinn, Kansas, and Congressman R. P. Bland.

To a United Press reporter, Gen. Warner said: "This conference is called to decide upon our future plans. If we are to have a gold standard in the United States and the world over, we want to know it. This conference is of grave importance to the welfare of silver." The conference is called at this time to accommodate the friends of silver who are in attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

JOHN W. GOFF AT THE CAPITAL

He Argues the Gardner Case and Then Calls on Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Recorder-elect John W. Goff to-day, in the Court of Appeals, argued for the appellant in the case of the people against Charles W. Gardner, appellant. Assistant District Attorney Stapler of New-York City argued for the people. The arguments were substantially the same as before the General Term. The court took the papers. Gardner was agent of the Parkhurst society and was sentenced for blackmail. He claimed that the police of New-York brought the charge against him because he interfered with their efforts in that direction.

Mr. Goff called on Gov. Flower at the Executive Chamber after the arguments in the case and was closeted with him for over half an hour. Both Gov. Flower and Mr. Goff said afterward that the visit was a personal one.

KILLED A CHICAGO LAWYER

The Murderer Says His Victim Had Robbed Him for Ten Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—E. C. Hastings, a milkman, who lived at 307 Flourney Street, shot and killed E. P. Hilliard, a lawyer, in the latter's office on the eighth floor of the Rookery Building on La Salle Street, this afternoon. The murderer told the excited crowd which gathered over the body of Hilliard that the lawyer had robbed him for ten years, and he could stand it no longer.

When Hastings entered the office of his victim there was a brief conversation about a note, which Hilliard said he did not owe Hastings. Then the bullet was fired into the neck of the lawyer, who died in half an hour. Hastings calmly faced the crowd until taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. Hilliard was a Director of the Love Electric Traction Company, and lived at Longwood with his wife and three children.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW-HAVEN

Prominent Men Nominated by Democrats and Republicans.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 27.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated Col. A. C. Hendrick for Mayor. The Democrats named Joseph B. Sargent for the same office.

Mr. Sargent has already served two terms. He is the head of the big manufactory which bears his name. Col. Hendrick served during the war with the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was formerly Chief of the New-York Fire Department, and later an official of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He is known all over the country.

Judge Ricks Pleads Ignorance.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Under a searching cross-examination by Chairman Bailey, of the Congressional sub-committee, Judge A. J. Ricks hesitated this afternoon, and finally pleaded ignorance of the law regulating the collection of fees, the misappropriation of which he is charged with. Miss Minnie Lillis, who was employed by Judge Ricks to make the record in the Birdsell cases, testified that she had signed a voucher for $300 for work done by herself in making the records, when, as a matter of fact, she had received but $153 for the work. This was after Judge Ricks had been elevated to the bench and after the time he was allowed by law to collect fees as clerk.

The evidence all being in at 5 o'clock the committee adjourned, after allowing Judge Ricks's attorneys fifteen days in which to file explanations of the various charges and briefs with the committee in Washington.

Dropped Dead in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—Thomas D. Barnes, who is connected with the New-York Life Insurance Company's agency here, dropped dead this evening. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside in Easthampton, L. I. He was sixty-five years old.

South Dakota Bankers Fail.

HOWARD, S. D., Nov. 27.—The Kendal Banking Company closed its doors this morning. The State Examiner is investigating. The county and school fund deposits amount to $40,000, but the individual deposits are not large.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—SS New-York, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York Nov. 21 for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 4:50 A. M. to-day.

ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS

Great Britain Suspected of Interference About Nicaragua.

NAVY PERVADED BY WAR FEELING

Jurisdictional Rights Over the Mosquito Coast Apparently Resented by British Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—As a result of a conference at Woodley to-day between the President and Secretary Gresham, the cruiser Columbia, which has been for several weeks at Kingston, Jamaica, has received peremptory orders to proceed at once to Bluefields for the protection of American interests. Mr. Gresham's visit to the President's country home followed immediately upon an interview he had with the Nicaraguan Minister. All the officials acquainted with the affair refuse to divulge the reason of the hurried orders to the Columbia, or to confirm statements of Panama in regard to a refusal of Great Britain to recognize the Nicaraguan Government.

Acting Secretary McAdoo said that if it were true that the Columbia had gone to Bluefields it was probably on a cruise conforming with the established policy of the Government to keep a ship in Central American waters, as the Navy Department had no recent reports from Bluefields indicating trouble there. It is learned, however, on excellent authority, that not only the Columbia, but the Marblehead, which arrived at Kingston to-day, will remain at Bluefields continuously this Winter, and that the Montgomery may be sent there from Mobile, but that preliminary orders have been sent to New-York to have all ships in commission of the North Atlantic squadron prepared for a West Indian cruise at the earliest possible moment. In addition, the sailing orders for the San Francisco, which was to leave Dec. 15 to become the flagship in European waters, have been withheld, and she may be sent immediately to the Gulf of Mexico. The Castine's cruise to the South Atlantic, which was to commence early next month, will, in all probability, be interrupted when she reaches the West Indies. Instructions to prepare the Minneapolis for sea at once have also been sent to Navy Department chiefs.

There seems to be, in fact, almost a war scare pervading the navy, brought about by diplomatic rumors to the effect that Great Britain, which several months ago expressed a willingness to recognize the full jurisdictional rights of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, had shown a disposition to resent what appears to be the practical annexation of that territory and its complete corporation as a portion of Nicaragua. As long as the Interoceanic Canal bill seemed under favorable consideration at the last session of Congress, Great Britain remained quiescent in the Mosquito controversy, and, as a result of conferences which were held at Washington, Lord Rosebery's Cabinet consented to receive a special envoy from Nicaragua, whose mission related solely to the abrogation of the treaty which gave Great Britain a guardianship over the now almost extinct tribe of Mosquito Indians. This envoy, it is understood, has been in London for some time, but when Congress adjourned without acting on the canal bill, the reorganization committee of the canal company went to England in September last to seek money, and the suggested abrogation of the British treaty has been put in the background.

Not until to-day was it definitely learned that Great Britain had declined to recognize the legality of the new order of things on the Mosquito Coast, and that it had so notified Nicaragua, although such action had been anticipated for several weeks, which accounts for the fact that the Columbia and the Marblehead were not long ago brought home.

It may also explain to some extent why the Montgomery was sent south to Mobile, ostensibly to test new descriptions of coal. The near approach of the meeting of Congress, it is said, gives the President assurance that he will be supported to the fullest extent in preventing foreign interference near the route of the proposed interoceanic canal.

MANAGUA, Nov. 27.—The Nicaraguan Government has been informed by the British Minister, Mr. Goshing, that Great Britain has refused to recognize Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito strip, and Mr. Goshing has sent to Port Limon, asking that a British war ship be sent to Bluefields. In pursuance of instructions, Mr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, advised the United States Government of Great Britain's action, and he was informed that Ambassador Bayard had been instructed to lay the matter before Lord Kimberly.

Fire in the Dry Goods District.

There was a fire early last night on the fourth floor of the five-story iron-front building at 58 White Street, occupied by Charles Falkenberg, shirt manufacturer and importer. The store is in the heart of the wholesale dry goods district, and but for the prompt response of the Fire Department to the automatic signal, it would have probably spread to the adjoining buildings.

The police estimate of the damage to building and stock is only $1,000. The fire burned fiercely for a few minutes, but the firemen succeeded in confining it to the floor in which it started.

Controller Eckels on Banking.

In the December number of The North American Review, which will be published to-day, James H. Eckels, Controller of the United States Currency, contends that there can be no hope of undisturbed and substantial prosperity to all classes of the American people unless and until the whole currency and banking system of the country is formulated into one harmonious plan in which each part shall be absolutely sound in principle and the embodiment of monetary science.

Oden Bowie Stricken with Paralysis.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie was stricken with paralysis at his country house, at Bowie Station, Prince George's County, last night. To-night he is reported as resting easily and in no immediate danger of dissolution. The Governor was for nineteen years President of the Pimlico Jockey Club and a breeder of many thoroughbreds. His stable was very formidable fifteen years ago.

Two Banks Close Voluntarily.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 27.—The Security National Bank went into voluntary liquidation to-day. The Citizens' State Bank did likewise. The capital of the latter is $7,000. It is understood to be done to close out the business and organize a new bank with $100,000 capital. In the Security there was disruption among the officers. The deposits amount to $50,000, $20,000 of which is county money.

WILL ACT WITH REPUBLICANS

Alderman-elect Schilling's Announcement—Efforts to Secure Control of the New Board.

Alderman-elect Schilling of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District announced last night that he proposed to act with the Republicans in the organization of the incoming Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Schilling has been counted as an O'Brien Democrat. His campaign manager, Mr. Wasserman, said last night that the Tammany people had been working hard to get him to aid them to co-operate with them in the organization of the board, and that Alderman Tait and ex-Alderman Harry Hart had called upon him to induce him to do so. Tammany Leader Lawrence Delmour, Mr. Wasserman said, had also sent several men to see Mr. Schilling.

Counting Mr. Schilling and Mr. Dwyer of the Eighth District as O'Brien Democrats, the new board will stand as follows: Republicans, 14; Tammany men, 14, and independents, 2. But if Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Schilling both work with the Republicans, it will stand 16 Republicans to 14 Tammany men, which will give the Republicans just votes enough to organize in the interest of their party, and to make the Assembly reapportionment in this city as the Republicans see fit, irrespective of the vote of John Jeroloman, the President-elect, who is a Democrat.

There was a story in circulation yesterday to the effect that John Brodsky, acting in the interest of Tammany Hall, would try to induce Alderman-elect Christian Goetz, Republican, of the Third Assembly District, to act with the Tammany men in the organization and reapportionment. Mr. Brodsky is Mr. Goetz's close friend, as well as his counsel.

When Mr. Brodsky was seen yesterday in reference to the story, he said: "I suppose Mr. Goetz will consult with some of his friends." Afterward, he modified this by saying, with a laugh: "Some of his Republican friends, I mean. I have seen him only once since the election."

R. A. ANTHONY ARRESTED AT ROCHESTER

Charged with Intimidating a Witness in the Kodak Patent Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The suit for infringement of patents brought by the Eastman Kodak Company of this city against the firm of Getz & Hoover of Buffalo is proving to be a sensational one in many particulars, the latest development being the arrest to-night of R. A. Anthony, Vice President of the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, the well-known dealers in photographic supplies of New-York. The Anthonys are reported to be backed by the Buffalo firm in their suit, as they are both interested in the firm, and the decision will be one of fundamental importance to the trade, and is virtually a test case, involving the exclusive right to manufacture bromide paper.

Mr. Anthony was arrested on the charge of intimidating a witness named Mollie Stevenson and endeavoring to compel her to change her testimony, which she gave in favor of the Eastman Company. She is one of the principal witnesses, and is the girl whom it was claimed the Eastman Company abducted, whose father created a scene in a hotel here trying to get possession of her, and who was subsequently arrested on some trumped-up charge.

United States Commissioner Fairchild issued the warrant on which Anthony was arrested, on comlpaint of H. M. Phelps of New-York, attorney for the Eastmans. Deputy Marshal Kane made the arrest and has Mr. Anthony in custody until to-morrow, when he will be taken to Buffalo for examination.

Mr. Anthony says he is prepared to meet all charges. Warrants were also issued for the members of the firm of Getz & Hoover. The programme was to place them under arrest to-night at Buffalo.

NO CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY

The President's Foot Still Troubles Him at His Country Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Cabinet meeting was to-day postponed for the third time, owing to the absence of the President. His physician says that, while the President is much better, his rheumatic foot worries him considerably, and he thought it more prudent to have the President remain at Woodley than to come to the White House to-day.

Although the President does not venture out, he attends regularly to all matters of business brought to his attention from Cabinet officers by Secretary Thurber. Most of his time, however, is devoted to the preparation of his message to Congress, which he expects to have ready to lay before the two houses when they assemble on Monday next.

Dr. Giles's Country House Burned.

CLOSTER, N. J., Nov. 27.—The country house of Dr. J. Edward Giles of 127 East Sixteenth Street, New-York City, at Harrington Park, N. J., on the West Shore Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, with its contents, consisting of books, paintings, furniture, in all valued at about $12,000. Dr. and Mrs. Giles were both in New-York. The house was in charge of a domestic. The fire is supposed to have originated in her room.

The Closter firemen could do little, as the fire had made great headway. They found the servant girl in the building, and she fought them as they carried her to the lawn. She re-entered the house, and was again carried out. She appeared to be demented or under the influence of intoxicants. The house and contents are supposed to have been fully insured. The girl would not give her name.

Perhaps It Was a Murder.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Much excitement has been caused in Phoenicia over possible identification of the body found in a hay loft in that place last week. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict that the man had committed suicide. It is now thought the body is that of T. C. Prauge, a new-York barber. This man left Hunter last August with considerable money in his pockets, and never reached home, and it is thought he was murdered, robbed, and hidden under the hay. To-morrow the body will be exhumed and Prauge's family will come to Phoenicia to try to identify it.

Flames in an Oil Town.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—At the oil town of McDonald, fifteen miles from Pittsburg, on the Pan Handle Railroad, this afternoon, fire destroyed or badly damaged twenty houses and their contents. The flames, of unknown origin, were discovered in the hardware store of Bovard, Seyfang & Co., on Ohara Street. The losses aggregate $15,000; insurance small. The town had a narrow escape from total destruction.

A Recount in New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 27.—Judge Thayer, in the Supreme Court to-day, on petition of A. J. Bentley, ordered a recount of votes cast for Mayor in this city last October. The recount will be made next Monday.

AT GOV. MORTON'S REQUEST

The Inauguration Ceremonies to be Very Simple.

THE USUAL PARADE TO BE OMITTED

The Programme, as Arranged by Secretary of State Palmer, After Learning the Wishes of Mr. Morton.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—It is the wish of Governor-elect Morton that his inauguration ceremony on Jan. 1 be the simplest that is possible. He has accordingly directed Secretary of State Palmer to make arrangements for the affair in the following letter:

Ellerslie, Rhinecliff-on-Hudson,
Nov. 26, 1894.

My Dear Gen. Palmer:

I am in receipt of your note of the 23d inst. relative to a parade and public demonstration on the occasion of my assuming the duties of office as Governor, and I beg to say that, while I highly appreciate the wishes of those who would thus honor the office of Governor of this great Commonwealth, it would better comport with my personal desire to have the details as simple as circumstances would permit.

In addition, the inaugural ceremonies occur at the season of the year when, from the probable severity of the weather, it might prove injudicious and dangerous to the health of those who desire to participate to have any large outdoor demonstration.

It will be very agreeable to me if you will kindly take charge of the whole matter, as you are amply able to carry out such arrangements as will accord with my views and your own good judgment. Believe me, very sincerely yours, L. P. MORTON.

Secretary Palmer has decided to have the inauguration take place in the Assembly Chamber at 11 o'clock. Mr. Morton and Gov. Flower will be escorted from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol by the Tenth Battalion, Lieut. Col. Fitch commanding. In the Assembly Chamber the ceremony will be as follows:

Address by Gov. Flower.

Administering the oath of office to Gov. Morton by Secretary of State Palmer.

Brief remarks by Mr. Morton, possibly.

From 12 to 1 o'clock there will be a public reception in the Executive Chamber, Gov. Morton being assisted by his military staff, which will be headed by Col. E. A. McAlpin, who has been appointed Adjutant General. The usual reception at the Executive Mansion will be held late in the afternoon.

GREETED THE GOVERNOR-ELECT

Mr. Morton Had a Number of Callers Yesterday.

Governor-elect Morton was at his place of business, in Nassau Street, yesterday, and during the day many men called to see him.

Mr. Morton has been put down as a supporter of Hamilton Fish, in his contest for the Speakership, because of the friendship which he had for many years with Mr. Fish's father, and out of which has grown an intimacy between the families. Mr. Morton said yesterday that he was taking no part in the present contest.

"It is not true that I am using my influence to help Mr. Fish or any other candidate," he said. "I have not taken sides in the present contest."

This declaration was brought out from Governor-elect Morton by Assemblyman-elect James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who would like to be Speaker himself. Mr. O'Grady heard that Mr. Morton favored Mr. Fish, and called upon Mr. Morton to ascertain what the truth was. The Governor-elect told him that he was taking no part in the Speakership contest whatever, and that he did not intend to.

Thomas C. Platt, of course, called on Mr. Morton. Just at present he is very happy in Mr. Morton's company for the reason that Mr. Morton has conceded all the points to Mr. Platt that led to their recent coolness.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller called and had a long talk with Mr. Morton. Another caller was S. B. Chittenden of Brooklyn, and Gen. Horace Porter paid Mr. Morton a visit to make arrangements for the dinner which the Union League Club is to give him.

Subway Commissioner Hess called to present the claims of Royal Moss, of the Seventh Regiment, and a son of ex-Subway Commissioner Moss, for a place upon Gov. Morton's military staff. Royal Moss is also said to have the backing of Chauncey M. Depew and a number of other prominent Republicans.

Among other callers were ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, Benjamin Flagler, ex-Collector of the Port of Niagara, who is said to be slated for appointment as Chief of Ordnance on Gov. Morton's staff; Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin, and Hobart Krumm of Schoharie.

Mr. Morton told Gen. Horace Porter that he would take his family to Albany either the last week in December or the first week in January. The Governor's family will live in Albany during the Winter, and not in this city, as has been rumored.

Mr. Morton went up town on a Broadway cable car in the afternoon. He walked over to the corner of Broadway and Pine Streets, and while he was waiting for a car quite a crowd gathered, and there was a small demonstration. There was something of a cheer when the Governor-elect jumped nimbly aboard the car without waiting for it to stop. The Governor-elect's agility and suppleness pleased the crowd very much.

Last night Mr. Morton and some of his friends attended the performance at Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Morton has announced that beyond his military staff he will consider no applications for appointment to offices until after his inauguration. He has two or three mail bags full of such applications awaiting his attention.

To Mark Washington's Birthplace.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Some years ago Congress delegated to the Secretary of State the duty of selecting the most appropriate means of marking Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Va., seventy-five miles below this city, on the Potomac River, and $11,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The movement has been delayed owing to the absence of facilities for the transportation of material, but the completion of a wharf by the Government near the site supplies this want, and proposals will be opened on the 15th prox. Secretary Gresham has decided that a shaft of American granite, high enough to be plainly visible from passing vessels, a distance of about five miles, would be the most suitable structure, but its exact design and inscriptions have not yet been determined on.

The Bridegroom Was Missing.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Nov. 27.—Miss Hattie E. Rose, daughter of D. Harold Rose, was to have been married last night to Wesley Anthony. Anthony failed to appear. No trace of him could be found, and the guests went home. As Anthony has always borne an excellent reputation, his friends are at a loss to account for his disappearance.

DIED WHILE AT BILLIARDS

James W. Smith, Formerly President of the Consolidated Gas Company, Was About to Make a Shot.

James W. Smith, formerly President of the Consolidated Gas Company, died suddenly, supposedly from heart disease, in Slosson's billiard room, Broadway and Twenty-second Street, shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

Mr. Smith was playing billiards with two friends, Albert H. Jones, a wholesale grocer, of 171 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Rodney Benson, of 440 West Twenty-third Street. He appeared to be in excellent health, but he complained several times of a pain about his heart. Suddenly, as he was about to make a shot, he straightened up, his face became ghastly and he fell forward upon the table, and before his friends could reach him dropped to the floor.

The billiard room was crowded. The players dropped their cues and hurried to his side. Among them was a physician, who bent over Mr. Smith, and, after examining his pulse, pronounced him dead. The doctor said that heart disease was evidently the cause, and that death had been instantaneous. Mr. Smith's friends, accompanied by Mr. Slosson, went in search of a Coroner.

The dead man was sixty years old, and resided with his family at the Hotel Majestic. Two weeks ago he resigned his position as President of the Gas Company.

BOSTON'S WIRES CRIPPLED

FIRE IN THE WESTERN UNION OFFICE PARALYZES TRAFFIC.

Nearly Three Hundred Lines Fused by a Blaze in the Cupola—Working Hard to Restore Communication.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—A fire occurred at the Western Union Telegraph Company's main office, on State Street, to-night, that caused a complete suspension of business, although the pecuniary loss to the company will be comparatively small.

Wire Chief Clinch, who was on the third floor, happened to notice about 10:20 P. M. the reflection of a light on a building in the rear of the Western Union office. Opening a window, he proceeded to climb the rickety iron fire escape to investigate the cause.

When he reached the edge of the roof, it needed but a glance to tell him that the large cupola, through which 300 or more wires entered the building, and the huge cross arms close by, were burning fiercely.

Hurrying down stairs, he at once gave the alarm to the night force at work in the operating room, some thirty or more in number, and in short order every man found his way to the street. Although their exit was hurriedly made, there was no semblance of a panic.

Meanwhile a bell alarm had been sounded and engines were soon at work. For a time the fire lighted up the heavens in a threatening manner, and many believed the building was doomed, but the firemen kept the flames confined to the cupola and the roof, although the rest of the building was liberally wet down.

It is the belief that the fire was due to the crossing of a telegraph line with an electric light wire.

All messages upon the hooks that had not been sent were gathered together and were unharmed. Communication in all directions was abrubtly cut off, and it will be many hours, probably days, before everything is again in complete working order, causing no end of trouble and inconvenience.

The damage on the building is placed at $2,000, but the loss to the telegraph company is difficult to estimate.

The information received at midnight at the Western Union Telegraph office here was that the fire burned out the operating room and many of the wires were fused. No one was injured.

Telegraphic communication East was opened at the Boston and Albany Railroad Station, and it was considered probable that by daylight the result of the fire, so far as telegraphic business is concerned, would be remedied. A large force of men had been set to work making new connections.

Justice More than Tempered.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—Justice was more than tempered with mercy by Police Justice Potts this morning in the case of Charles Double of 400 Monmouth Street. He had been arrested for stealing a pail of coal from a Pennsylvania Railroad car. With tears streaming from his eyes, he told Justice Potts that he was out of work, his wife was sick, and there was neither food nor fuel in his house.

Justice Potts sent an officer to investigate. He reported that the case was even worse than the prisoner had stated. Justice Potts gave Double a dollar and an order on Poormaster Hewitt for a ton of coal, and sent him home.

A Prudential Agent Killed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—Henry K. Herman, an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, was killed this morning at the Sterling Street Railroad crossing by the 10:05 west-bound express. He stepped out of the way of an east-bound freight train and was struck by the other train. He was about twenty-five years old, had a wife and two children, and parents in Newark, N. J., and had been here about three weeks. His head was badly crushed.

Smith College Girl's Ultimatum.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Smith College had a sensation to-day in the announcement by one of the Christian Science girls, of which there are several, that she could no longer attend the lectures on hygiene, as the theories violated her religious belief. She will probably leave college voluntarily. She and others had been excused from sundry religious services.

Howard Charged with Bookmaking.

Albert P. Howard, thirty-five years old, who claims to be an actor of 220 West Forty-third Street, was arrested last evening, charged with making a hand book on the Lexington races in the café of the Brower House. Howard, who denied the charge, was locked up.

His Stepson His Murderer.

Patrick J. Courtnay, who was shot by his stepson, Richard J. Whelan, at 65 Leroy Street, Nov. 18, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. The stepson is locked up in the Tombs. The police describe him as a worthless fellow. He frequently quarreled with his stepfather.

To Accept Mr. Schiff's Gift.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday affixed his signature to the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday, granting permission to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, to erect a fountain at Rutgers Square, at the junction of East Broadway and Canal Street.

Dry Royal.

By drinking it you are classed as a connoisseur.—Adv.

SEELY STILL AT LIBERTY

The Only Clue Is that He Left His Home in a Cab.

AID IS ASKED OF CITY DETECTIVES

Autopsy of Baker Shows that He Was Not in a Normal Condition When Death Came.

EXPERTS ARE TO MAKE AN ANALYSIS

Examination of Baker's Papers Reveals Nothing to Show Any Dealings with Seely and the Bank.

Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, was still at liberty at 1 o'clock this morning.

At Police Headquarters in this city and in Brooklyn it was said that his whereabouts is still unknown to the officers of the law.

By none of the private agencies had he been arrested and placed in any of the prisons.

In Brooklyn there has been discovered a clue—a slight one—that tends to throw light on Seely's flight.

It is known that when he last left his home he went away in a cab. Detectives are hunting for the cab driver.

Numerous rumors were in circulation late yesterday afternoon and last night to the effect that Seely had been discovered either in or near this city. Each one of these rumors proved unfounded.

The machinery of the municipal detective bureau was called into service yesterday, when the Shoe and Leather officials decided to abandon their entire trust in private resources. The best men at Police Headquarters are now searching for Seely.

An autopsy upon the body of Frederick Baker, Seely's alleged suicide accomplice, was made at Sands Point, L. I., last night. Portions of the organs were saved for analysis.

The most important fact brought out at the autopsy was that Baker, when death came, was not in a normal condition.

A CLUE TO SEELY'S FLIGHT.

Brooklyn Police Looking for the Cab Driver Who Took Him Away.

Deputy United States Marshal Biggett of Brooklyn, who has a warrant for the arrest of Samuel C. Seely, the bookkeeper-thief of the Shoe and Leather Bank, is believed to have a clue to the fugitive's flight.

The Brooklyn police are looking for a hack driver who took Seely away from his house on the day of his departure.

They are visiting all the livery stables in the city in the hope of finding the man, but they had not met with much encouragement last night.

Samuel Bennett, brother-in-law of Seely, positively denied last night that Seely visited his family at his house, 422 Halsey Street, on Monday evening.

"That statement," Mr. Bennett said, "is an absolute falsehood. We do not know where Seely is."

Mrs. Seely is still suffering from nervous shock, and her recovery is retarded by the illness of her son who has been sick for some time. Dr. W. H. Pierson, the family physician, has forbidden any reference in her presence to her husband's trouble.

NOT NORMAL WHEN DEATH CAME

Result of the Autopsy on Frederick Baker's Body.

SANDS POINT, L. I., Nov. 27.—An autopsy was performed on the body of Frederick Baker in the parlor of his home, at Sands Point, at 8 o'clock to-night. The operation was performed by Dr. L. L. Seaman, chief of the medical staff of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York City, assisted by Dr. Joseph Bogert of Roslyn, Dr. Cocke of Port Washington, and Dr. C. R. Esterbrook, chief pathologist of Blackwell's Island.

The stomach and portions of the liver, kidneys, and heart, were placed in jars for analysis.

Coroner Schenck had from the beginning entertained the opinion that the death of Baker was not due to drowning, but that poison had been self-administered and the body of Baker had then tumbled into the water. Finding nothing to strengthen this suspicion, however, he had well-nigh abandoned the idea, until last night, when the announcement of a bottle containing a dark liquid, found on the shore near the scene of the tragedy, revived all his former suspicions.

A representative of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association agreed to defray all expenses of the autopsy.

It was decided that Dr. Seaman should take charge of the work, with the assistance of Drs. Cocke and Bogert. In an hour the task was completed. The only persons present during the operation were the doctors and a representative of the newspaper men.

Detective Looder of Pinkerton's staff questioned George Baker closely as to the events leading up to the death of his father.

After the autopsy was completed Dr. Seaman was asked if he considered as a result of his examination that Mr. Baker had met his death by drowning or from other causes. He said it was difficult to determine before a careful analysis of the organs had been made just what had been the cause of death.

"One thing seems evident," said the physician, "and that is that Mr. Baker was not in a normal condition when he fell or threw himself into the water. More than this I cannot say until the result of the autopsy is definitely announced."

Coroner Schenck took charge of the portions of the body removed for examination.

One remark by Dr. Seaman in the course of the autopsy is very significant. When the lungs of the deceased were exposed to view he turned to Dr. Cocke and said: "There seems to be no indication here that this man was drowned."

The funeral will be held to-morrow, with interment in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. The body will be taken from the home at Sands Point to Roslyn, and placed on board the train leaving there at 9:30.

Mrs. Baker, accompanied by her son, Frederick, and daughter, Frances, are expected

to reach Sands Point early enough to accompany the body to Roslyn, and thence via Long Island City to Greenwood.

THE HUNT FOR FUGITIVE SEELY.

Superintendent Byrnes's Detectives Called Upon at the Eleventh Hour.

Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, Chief Detective, has at the eleventh hour been called upon by the National Shoe and Leather Bank to find and arrest Samuel C. Seely, its fugitive bookkeeper, who disappeared when his rascality had cost the institution $854,000.

This change of base by the bank people is a tacit admission that the means they employed to reach Seely were futile, while it sets at rest stories that Seely was within hail and negotiating the condition of his return, if not of his immunity from punishment.

It also guarantees, because Inspector McLaughlin always consults Superintendent Byrnes, that if there is a possibility of reaching the fugitive he will be found and placed at the disposition of the officials of the bank. At any other time the Detective Bureau would have aimed at success. Just now, with the department under a cloud, the efforts to this end will be strenuous.

United States Marshal McCarty is responsible for this action by the Shoe and Leather Bank. The Marshal was a shrewd detective in the time of Superintendent John A. Kennedy, won reputation under Capt. Francis C. Speight in the old Tenderlein Precinct, and resigned long before the "Hank" Smith régime began to make the department corrupt.

Marshal McCarty saw that the bank, and every one who was looking for Seely, was in the dark, blundering and playing at cross purposes, so he bluntly suggested to President Crane that it was about time to change policy and call in the ignored Police Department.

This was yesterday morning. President Crane decided quickly that he had received a good suggestion, and left Marshal McCarty to act. McCarty lost no time in communicating with Police Headquarters, and in half an hour Detectives Titus and Nugent were in consultation with the Marshal, and were given all the information he possessed.

Later in the day Inspector McLaughlin called, and after noting every particular in regard to Seely's appearance and habits went to the Detective Bureau to prepare a circular describing the fugitive. It will be ready to-day, and copies will be sent from Police Headquarters to every agency of search and discovery recorded on Inspector McLaughlin's books.

In addition to this, at least half a dozen of the Inspector's best men have been withdrawn from regular duty to hunt up Seely, and it is expected that his trail will be struck and followed to success within a few days.

The representative of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency here revealed the tardy and halting methods of the bank people in talking with a reporter for The New-York Times. He said that all the agency was called upon by the bank to do was to find and watch Baker.

This request was made as early as last Wednesday. Baker's New-York house was closed, and his whereabouts were uncertain. Baker was not "located" at Sands Point until Friday.

"How," asked the reporter, "could Baker evade surveillance and drown himself, if he was closely watched?"

"Easily. Just remember what kind of shore it is from Sands Point to Flushing Bay, and that Baker, not being under arrest, was free."

Pinkerton's representative added that the connection of the agency ceased when it reported that Baker was dead. The report that Seely had disappeared, which was telephoned to District Attorney Fellows's office when Messrs. Slote, Bishop, and Van Vleck were there on Saturday, probably came from a detective employed by the Guarantee Company.

The office of Frank W. Angel, Seely's counsel, agent, and confidant, was besieged by newspaper men yesterday. Angel was suave, chatty and obliging when not cornered by pertinent questions touching his latest communication with his client.

"I want to say," he replied in answer to a question which involved a doubt as to the culpability of Baker, "that Seely's sole partner in crime and evil genius was Baker, and I say this unqualifiedly and knowing the facts."

"When did you come to know Seely?" Mr. Angel was asked.

"Last July he called on me to look out for his interests in the Tonti Association of Philadelphia. His life was insured in it and it made a failure. I was employed to get what I could of his assessments out of the assets."

"Did Seely have any business associations with Francis H. Weeks, the trust-fund embezzler, as has been rumored?"

"I am sure he did not—that is to say, I have no knowledge of it. But Seely talked about Weeks and his methods several times, and appeared to have an accurate knowledge of the case."

"Have you any information about the methods employed to catch your client?"

"I don't even know that he is 'pursued,' but I know that I am. I have been shadowed by detectives both here and in Jersey City, and I'll bet there's a detective now at the front and back doors of this building?"

"When did you last see Seely?"

"Last Friday."

"Have you had any communication with him since?"

"I decline to answer that question."

"Will you say that you have not?"

"I won't answer that, either."

"Will you answer this, Mr. Angel: The impression is general that you are the go-between for the bank and Seely, and that you are conducting negotiations for the one and overtures for the other?"

"I'll answer that fully and quickly. No negotiations have been conducted by me. I have had nothing in any way to do with the bank people since last Thursday, and have since had no communication from them. I did see Mrs. Seely on Sunday, but she had nothing to say about her husband's crime or his whereabouts.

"I'll tell you this, though, to show you how enterprising some business men are: The news of the embezzlement was barely published when a Wall Street man came to me and wanted bottom facts. When I declined to furnish information, he said that a timely 'tip' about the embezzlement would have made a fortune for both of us.

"He explained that had he got the 'tip' he would have started a panic by seeing to it that information of a bank in trouble should leak out, and that he would have 'milked the market' on the bear side."

"What prospect is there of Seely returning to face the issue?"

"I cannot say—just now. He is, in spite of all that has been said, wrapped up in his family. As to a statement from him, if there is one it will be first made through me. And, so far as the stories concerning him are concerned, I know what newspapers are, and am willing to aid the newspaper men consistently. As to my reputation, it will take care of itself. I was United States District Attorney in the Eastern District for eight years."

Secretary D. J. Tompkinse of the United States Guarantee Company admitted that the concern which bonded Seely in $7,500 had no regular corps of detectives to follow up deliquents. It has one man, who, when a defaulter was wanted, was told to hire men to discover his hiding place. This had been done in Seely's case.

"The bank," added Mr. Tompkins, "goes on its own hook. It may employ Marshals. We don't depend on them. We are working up a number of clues and try not to clash with other investigations."

"Do you believe that Seely is still in the United States?"

"Well, generally when a fellow's in a difficulty like that he feels like getting away as far as he can."

"How much money does the company propose to spend to find Seely?"

"You've rather got me there. When I shall have spent $1,000 I shall feel like consulting our Board of Directors."

"Then you have not spent $1,000 yet?"

"Why, no. With the bank going their ways it's no use of our going over the same route. You see, we were first informed that Seely was absent from duty Monday week. Then there was no talk of a defalcation. We found that he had skipped that night and that he had not been home since the Friday before that.

"In regard to Seely's habits, I ought to say that in the regular course of business we looked him up several times and never discovered that he was a drunkard or a gambler."

Marshal McCarty said that he had but one deputy making inquiries about Seely, and that he was very glad that the police had been called in. He had full confidence in the Detective Bureau.

President Crane was asked yesterday whether the failure of the bank to call upon the city police force was due to an impression that it was not competent to handle the matter.

"No," he said, "it was not that. When our people went to the District Attorney's office on Saturday they were told that this was a national affair and that they should go to the Federal authorities. They did so. But this morning it was concluded that the assistance of the city police was desirable, and a communication to that effect was sent to the Central Office. So all persons that are available are now working on the matter."

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a ringing, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh in the head. Loss of smell and hearing also result from catarrh, which may develop into bronchitis or consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by thoroughly purifying the blood. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I had catarrh in the head for five years. I tried several of the best advertised remedies without relief. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me entirely. I cannot say too much in its praise." Winifred R. Fox, Collector of Taxes, Somers Point, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, indigestion, jaundice, sick headache, &c.

BAKER'S PAPERS REVEAL NOTHING

A Scene in His Old Office—More Facts About His Former Life.

James L. Bishop, counsel for the National Shoe and Leather Bank; Frederick R. Baker, and Herbert S. Ogden of 31 Pine Street, counsel for the Baker estate, went over Frederick Baker's private papers at the office in The Evening Post Building yesterday.

Mr. Ogden told a reporter for The New-York Times, late in the afternoon, that no evidence had been found that Mr. Baker drew any money from the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

"Up to this time," said Mr. Ogden, "we have not discovered a scrap of paper that establishes any connection between Mr. Baker and the bank. Nor was there a scrap of paper showing any relations between Baker and Bookkeeper Seely.

"We have not opened the Kagel box yet, but we have found papers in Mr. Baker's safe-deposit vault to show that Augustus Kagel has received nearly all the money due him from his father's estate.

"I do not think, from what I have seen, that it will be found that Frederick Baker died possessed of over $60,000 in equity in real estate anywhere. All the property he held was heavily mortgaged.

"Even assuming that Mr. Baker was connected with Seely in the robbery of the bank—a fact of which there is as yet no proof—I do not see any way by which he could have spent over one-third of the total amount of the money stolen from the bank.

"In my opinion, there were more than two men concerned in the robbery of the bank. There were other accomplices.

"If it is found that Frederick Baker really took the bank's money, I shall advise restitution."

The examination of Baker's effects was not completed yesterday.

There was a scene yesterday at Frederick R. Baker's office. Augustus Kagel, who claims that Frederick Baker sold bank stock belonging to the Kagel estate without his knowledge, called at the office with his son shortly after noon. Frederick R. Baker and Lawyer Ogden were in the office.

Kagel demanded to be shown the contents of the Kagel estate strongbox. He was told the box could not be opened until Mrs. Baker had qualified as executrix. Kagel grew angry.

"I want my money," he cried. "I have a right to protect my family."

Young Baker walked toward Kagel with a flaming face. Kagel held out his hand.

"You don't expect me to shake hands with you, after what you've said?" exclaimed Baker.

Kagel raised his hand, perhaps in expostulation, and Mr. Ogden stepped between the men and stopped further words.

"I mean no injury to this Baker," said Kagel, turning away.

Additional light was thrown yesterday on the business methods of Frederick Baker by the discovery that he had taken advantage of the United States Bankrupt act in 1885 to free himself of a large amount of debts.

After becoming a bankrupt Baker could not hold property in his own name, and this fact was pointed out as explaining why Baker during the last nine years of his life—a period covering the entire series of robberies from the National Shoe and Leather Bank—had invariably bought property in the name of Col. Merritt or of a member of his family.

Most of the debts from which Baker was relieved represented money owed to women or to administrators and executors of estates. Some of the creditors and their claims were: Emma Barnsdoll of New-Brunswick, N. J., $10,000; Harriet Hopkins, 125 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, $6,082.10; John P. Huggins, Cosmopolitan Hotel, this city, $9,000; James K. Barnsdoll, 143 Sixth Avenue, this city, $30,750; Meta Mintgen, this city, $7,120; Edward Savage, Tompkins and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, $5,000; New-York Life Insurance Company, $20,000; George Hartmann, 736 Tenth Avenue, this city, $11,000; Charles Comstock, New-Canaan, Conn., $4,400.

The application for bankruptcy was granted by United States Judge Benedict, in Brooklyn. W. Harlock was Baker's attorney. Mr. Harlock said yesterday that it was so long ago he could not remember anything as to the nature of Baker's debts.

Mr. Harlock said it was quite likely that many of these old debts represented fraudulent transactions, like the Barnsdall operation, all carried through before Seely began to steal from the National Shoe and Leather Bank. Baker was never discharged from bankruptcy.

It was said yesterday that Baker had blackmailed many of the persons who bought lots and built houses on the old Hall estate when it was partitioned. The estate belonged to Charles H. Hall, and stretched from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, and from Fourth to Eighth Avenues. Hall made an assignment in 1839, and subsequently the property was sold by the Sheriff. There was some question raised by Baker as to the validity of the titles of the thousand and more persons who settled on the estate, and he is said to have mulcted many out of various sums, from $100 to $1,000, in return for quit-claim deeds.

Dr. William A. Sayre was assignee and administrator of the estate. It was said that among the men whom Baker tried to blackmail in this way was a client of Arnoux, Rich & Woodford, and that this firm defied Baker and fought and overcame his claim that the titles to the Hall estate were invalid.

Mr. Bovee and Mr. Ritch, members of the firm, said yesterday that they had no recollection of the case, and remembered no litigation over the Hall estate in which they figured. They had never heard of Baker's alleged blackmailing of the settlers on the Hall estate.

NO OTHER EMPLOYE SUSPECTED.

President Crane Replies to Austin Corbin's Criticism.

"We know no more to-day about where Seely is than we knew yesterday, and that was nil," said President Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday when told of a report that the defaulter was hiding somewhere near this city. "I do not know whether he is in a radius of 80 or 3,000 miles of this city. His brother, William L. Seely, has been here to see me, and he is as anxious to find the missing man as we are."

This was in reply to one of many questions that were asked of the President at close intervals. He answered them all, when he could, with readiness.

"When this defalcation was discovered," he said, "I told the Directors that the full extent of it should be made public, and they agreed with me, and I am pleased to say that our frankness has been rewarded by confidence in us, and that we have been praised for it.

"Why, when the eight or nine gentlemen from other banks came here on Saturday, we showed them exactly where we stood. We showed them the books and the cash on hand, and they said: 'You're a lot of honest fellows. You've been unfortunate, and, if you need help, we'll help you.' Now, what else can I tell you?"

He was asked whether the possibility had been considered that Seely had accomplices in the bank, perhaps of higher rank than his, whose assistance had made it possible for him to conceal his long-continued operations. He said that a great many possibilities had been considered.

"But there is no evidence yet that anybody other than Seely and Baker was concerned in the robbery," he added, "or that Seely was shielded by any official of this bank."

"Can you state what proportion of the loss many be recovered from the Baker estate?"

"No, we have not reached a point where we can tell anything about that. The statement published this afternoon that I expected to recover at least $200,000 is without foundation and unwarranted. I never said anything of the sort. We are making every effort to protect the interests of the bank, and if any property is left to realize upon we will try to get what we can from it. We will take a feather bed if we can do so rightfully, but at present we have nothing on which to base an estimate. Our counsel, Mr. Bishop, is working hard examining records, and until he gets through we won't have any definite knowledge. That may not be for several days yet."

"What have you to say in answer to Austin Corbin's declaration that the bank would have been better off if you hadn't devoted so much time to the Boynton Bicycle Road?"

"I have to say," replied Mr. Crane, after a moment's deliberation, "that the statements of Mr. Corbin regarding me in this morning's papers were made either with knowledge that they were not true or without knowledge as to whether they were true or not, and Blackstone, I believe, declares one to be as bad as the other.

"As to his reflection on my management of this bank, I will merely state that that Long Island bicycle railroad scheme was organized less than a year ago, while this robbing of the bank was going on for eight years. I couldn't very well have neglected the bank to attend to something that didn't exist. I have no financial interest in the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, although I am put down as its Treasurer.

"I think, since I have held that purely nominal relation with it, I have devoted about three hours of my time to it. Mr. Corbin's spleen is either due to his fear of opposition to the Long Island Road or to his hatred for his nephew, Frederick W. Dunton, President of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company. No, I don't know Mr. Corbin, although I've been a Long Island commuter for forty-two years."

Regarding this matter, Secretary George E. Hagerman of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company said that President Crane was one of a number of prominent financiers who had viewed the bicycle road and approved of the scheme. The use of Mr. Crane's name as Treasurer had been asked and he and others had been put down as subscribers to $2,500 worth of stock each. Mr. Crane, however, had never paid any money in. The Secretary believed that he had attended one meeting of the Directors, held about four months ago.

A report that Bank Examiner Kimball had thrown away $70,000 worth of bad loans while examining the bank's accounts was denied by Vice President Pease and Cashier Van Vleck. Some securities had been thrown out because of loss of value, due to the depression, but the impairment of capital was $188,000, as had before been announced.

In order to clinch the identification of Frederick Baker by Paying Teller Sayre, on Sunday night, Vice President Pease, Receiving Teller Clarence Lampan, and Bookkeeper George L. Pegran, all of whom knew Baker well, went to Sands Point, L. I., in the afternoon to view the dead man's face and put their declaration that it is that of Frederick Baker along with that of Mr. Sayre.

"We don't want to take any chances," said Mr. Pease.

The letter to the Controller of the Currency recommending an assessment of stockholders was started for Washington last night.

A man, somewhat agitated, is said to have entered the bank soon after it opened and demanded to see the lawyer. Mr. Bishop wasn't there. The man went away. He didn't return.

COL. MERRITT TAKES A REST.

Said to Have Acted as the Purchaser in Baker's Real Estate Operations.

Col. Robert B. Merritt, the friend and associate of Frederick Baker, and who had desk room in Baker's law office, did not appear at his desk yesterday, and to the many anxious inquiries for him Baker's aged clerk, W. V. Shotwell, gave evasive answers.

A young clerk of discernment in a neighboring office explained the Colonel's absence by saying that when Merritt left the building on Monday afternoon he complained that his head was bursting from the effects upon his nervous system of the interviews to which he had been subjected by persistent reporters since the disappearance of Seely and the death of Baker, and that he would be compelled to take a "day off" to enable him to recover his normal equanimity.

It was reported yesterday that Baker employed Col. Merritt in real estate and other transactions in which he did not desire his own name to appear.

Baker was a real estate speculator, and purchased many pieces of property in this city at auction, referee, and private sales. He was in the habit of paying a comparatively small amount of the purchase money in cash and raising the rest of the price on bond and mortgage. Col. Merritt, it was said, was almost invariably employed to personate the purchaser of the property, and the deeds were made out to him. If a purchaser was found for the property it was disposed of quickly at a small profit and the deed was given by Col. Merritt to the new purchaser, but when Baker could not dispose of the property and the mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold for an amount less than the mortgage, he was protected from the deficiency judgment by Merritt.

Observant clerks in the offices adjoining that occupied by Baker said yesterday that they never saw Merritt occupied except in lounging about the office and walking up and down the corridor. It was reported that Merritt received a salary of $125 or $150 a month from Baker for his services in this respect, and he is not known to have had any other source of income, unless it was a pension for his services during the war. He is said to have followed the races pretty closely and to have made some money by lucky ventures on the turf.

An examination of the real estate conveyances in the Register's office in this city revealed the fact that Robert B. Merritt appears as the grantee of many pieces of real estate in this city, aggregating in value many thousands of dollars. These transactions cover a period of several years, and it is believed that in all of them Merritt appeared for Baker. Here are a few specimens of these transactions:

The executors of the estate of Samuel S. Constant deeded to Merritt on Feb. 14, 1888, property at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, the consideration being $23,000.

Eliphalet N. Peck conveyed to Merritt, on Feb. 17, 1888, a piece of property on Sheriff Street, near Rivington, for $18,650.

John Krummenauer deeded to Merritt, on Feb. 29, 1888, a piece of property at Avenue B and Seventeenth Street, the consideration being $11,200.

The executors of Jonathan W. Allen conveyed to Merritt, on March 7, 1888, property at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, for $25,000.

Samuel Well and others conveyed to Merritt, on Jan. 24, 1889, property at Seventy-third Street, near Second Avenue, the consideration being $21,750.

Henry Rheinard conveyed to Merritt, on Jan. 31, 1889, another piece of property on Seventy-third Street, near Second Avenue, for $21,500.

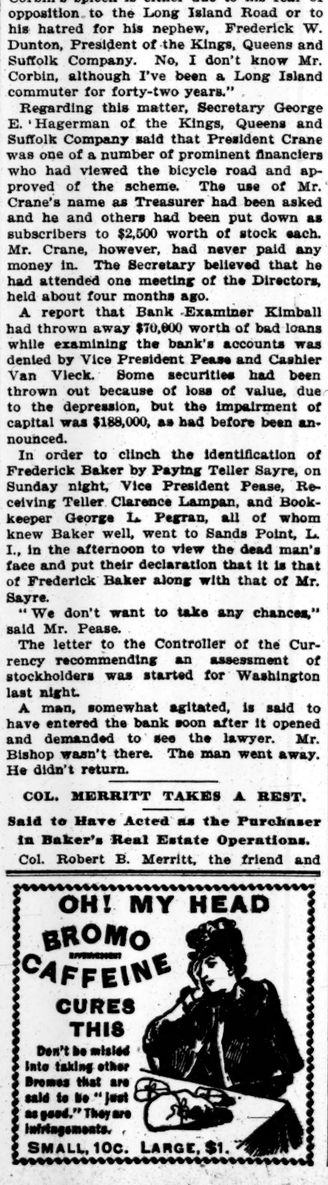
Julia De Bruin conveyed to Merritt, on March 12, 1889, property on the east side of First Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, the consideration named in the deed being $64,500.

Annie Reed and others conveyed to Merritt, on April 22, 1889, a piece of property on Seventy-third Street, near First Avenue, for $20,000.

Peter Thomas deeded to Merritt, on May 20,1890, a piece of property in One Hundred and Second Street, near Third Avenue, the consideration being $20,500.

There are a great many similar transactions on record, the amounts named in the deeds aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A real estate lawyer who is familiar with the methods employed by some real estate speculators said yesterday: "Baker was evidently a shrewd speculator in real estate, who operated on a small margin, and Merritt was simply employed by him on a salary as a 'dummy,' to whom the property purchased would be deeded, and who would give a mortgage on the property. In such a case, if the mortgage was foreclosed, the person who gave the mortgage would be apt to get caught on a deficiency judgment. If the 'dummy' is caught, the bond he has given to secure the mortgage is absolutely worthless. There are a number of speculators who employ 'dummies' for this purpose."



BAKER'S PERSONAL CHARACTER.

Was Once a Brooklyn Tabernacle Trustee and Inspired All with Respect.

Charles M. Stafford of 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who was until recently counsel to the Brooklyn Tabernacle, knew Frederick Baker. To a reporter for The New-York Times, yesterday, Mr. Stafford said:

"Frederick Baker was a Trustee of the Brooklyn Tabernacle in 1873, when the second edifice was built, and for several years after. He had a good reputation among the members of the profession, and he was a genial companion and a hail fellow well met.

"He had no characteristics of the rogue, but would inspire a person with confidence and respect. I should want solid facts to believe him connected with the rascalities charged against him.

"Baker's death seems to me to have been accidental, or else he was killed by somebody. It looks to me as if it was a cover for a crime committed by somebody not yet discovered. Baker had no occasion to commit suicide when escape was an easy matter.

"While a member of the Board of Tabernacle Trustees Mr. Baker's honesty was never questioned, and his behavior was always of the best. He left the Tabernacle many years ago with a majority of the Trustees who retired on account of 'some church dissensions.'"

Leonard Moody, President of the present Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, said he knew Frederick Baker for twenty-six years.

"I think there is some mistake," he said. "I don't believe Frederick Baker ever robbed any man, woman, or child. I knew him well, and to me he always appeared to be a splendid fellow. In all my business dealings with him he was honorable and conducted himself in an upright manner.

"He owned at one time a great deal of property on Crow Hill, near Prospect Park. I have not lately had any business dealings with him.

"What surprises me," continued Mr. Moody, "is the ease with which the bank officials were duped. The stealings have been going on for eight years. Where was the receiving teller all that time? Baker was known to the bank officials as a 'two-hundred-dollar-a-day man.' Why did not the receiving teller know that, and if he did know it, why did he not promptly investigate it? If he knew that Baker was drawing such large sums every day, why did he not ask how he got credited with such heavy deposits? He must have known that the money was not deposited through him, and a comparison of his deposit slips with Baker's account would have immediately shown the discrepancy.

"Why did not the bank officers and Directors inquire into the accounts of a man who was known to them to be drawing heavily against the institution? If that business was left to the cashier, where was the cashier? Such a lack of common, ordinary precaution I never heard of before."

Mr. Baker's house, at 26 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, has been for sale about two years. It is a four-story brownstone house standing on the corner of Berkeley Place and is a valuable piece of property.

Thomas E. Pearsall was a Trustee of the Brooklyn Tabernacle with Frederick Baker.

"I am surprised," he said yesterday, "at the revelations made concerning Mr. Baker. While he was a Church Trustee he seemed one of the best kind of men. I don't remember why he left the Tabernacle. I only know that he afterward joined Plymouth Church.

THE INSURANCE ON BAKER'S LIFE

His Wife Likely to Receive $48,000 in Spite of the Suicide.

Baker's contemplated suicide becomes more clearly evident the further matters pertaining to his obtained—and attempted-to-be-obtained—life insurance is investigated.

Whether the entire amount for which he was insured will go to the beneficiaries named in the policies will depend to a great extent upon the outcome of the action that will be taken by the officials of the Shoe and Leather Bank, who yesterday positively asserted that they will try to reach everything that he possessed, either directly or indirectly, to make good the loss occasioned to the bank by his fraudulent acts.

The man who procured most of Baker's insurance, Byron A. Beal, is probably the most astounded man in the community. They had been friends for twenty years, and during the whole of that period Mr. Beal held Baker in the highest estimation.

Beal placed a twenty-five-hundred-dollar policy for Baker in the Equitable Association over seventeen years ago, and from time to time thereafter placed additional insurance for him.

In speaking yesterday of the last two ten-thousand-dollar policies in the Equitable that Baker took out, Beal said that on Oct. 4 Baker told him that as he was getting along in years, he contemplated taking out more insurance, and that he then procured the incontestable policies in the Equitable, making them so from their date, by special arrangement at Baker's desire. Beal said in speaking of Baker: "I would have trusted him with my life, and still feel that he will be proved innocent."

At the Equitable Association's office it was said yesterday that their policies would be paid to Mrs. Amelia F. Baker, the beneficiary.

The ten-thousand-dollar policy that Baker had in the Mutual Reserve Company contains a clause stipulating against suicide, and the sum that will be paid under the policy will be the amount of the premiums that Baker paid, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. In case, however, that it is not proved that death was self-inflicted, the company will have to pay the entire $10,000.

Mrs. Baker will probably be paid $48,000 without litigation, the sum being made up as follows: Mutual Life Association of Binghamton, N. Y., $10,000; Home Benefit Company, $5,000; Jewelers and Tradesmen's Company, $5,000; Mutual Life of New-York, $5,500, and the Equitable Life Assurance Association of New-York, $22,500. She may possibly also obtain the $10,000 from the Mutual Reserve Company, after protracted litigation.

Although efforts were made among the local insurance companies yesterday to discover other policies on the life of Baker, none except those already mentioned was found.

THE EXAMINATION OF BANKS.

Mr. Abrahams Says Present Methods Are Worse than Useless.

J. Wilkins Abrahams, a member of the American Association of Public Accountants, yesterday expressed himself as follows, when speaking about the late defalcations in the various banks in this city.

"The recent robberies at the Chemical and the Shoe and Leather Banks have brought prominently into notice the question of the value of the examination of banks by the Federal and State Banking Departments.

"Within the last two or three years several banks have suddenly gone under, without any one in the commercial world having had the slightest suspicion that they were insolvent, and without their officers having a proper knowledge of their condition.

"Taking, for example, the two important banks that have been named, every one whose interests, either as depositor, investor, or official, are connected with the well being of our banking institutions, must regard with alarm the evident incompetency of the present supervision. Whenever either department has effected anything, it has not been as a result of its efficiency, but, rather, through information that has been received.

"It is almost amusing to learn that in the case of the Chemical Bank, while the department official failed to discover an irregularity in his official capacity, he did discover one in his private capacity.

"In the case of the Shoe and Leather Bank, where the frauds have extended over many years, quarterly reports have been sent to the Banking Department, and yet nothing has resulted from official supervision.

"It is about time that the depositing public and the bank officials should be forced to recognize that the National and State supervision are more than useless—in fact, that such supervision is positively dangerous, because, relying upon protection that is in no measure accorded, other safeguards are not sought.

"It is now manifestly the duty of all banks to have their accounts audited by some competent public accountant, whose certificate would command the confidence of all parties concerned. As the present supervision is a failure and a source of danger, some other and more effective method must be sought and applied for general protection."

THE BANKING SYSTEM

Seems mighty shaky nowadays. YOU RUN NO RISK, HOWEVER—in "BANKING" on

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

The ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a COUGH or COLD, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, or any disease of Throat or Lungs.

Tastes nice, too. CROUPY CHILDREN CRY FOR IT.

Only 60 cts. a big bottle—and YOUR MONEY BACK, instanter—if it fails.

Of your Druggist—or at

Riker's,

6th AV., COR. 22d ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

New table and cooking raisins; new seedless raisins, new currants, citron, lemon, and orange peel; new figs, dates, and prunelles, new paper-shelled almonds, new Jordan and Valencia shelled almonds, new walnuts, filberts, pecans, Brazil nuts, and Italian chestnuts, and a full assortment of evaporated and sun-dried fruits, foreign and domestic, all new and of the best quality.

Send for a price list of choice family groceries, and try our goods.

Callanan & Kemp,

41 and 43 Vesey St.

Telephone Rates.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination (Two-Party) Line, $80.00
Direct (One-Party) Line - - $120.00
} Upward,

ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt Street.

AS MR. LAWSON REGARDS IT

HIS VIEWS ON THE ACTION OF SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The President of the Western Associated Press Tells What His Organization May Do.

Victor F. Lawson, President of the Associated Press of Illinois, was seen at his rooms in the Windsor Hotel yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked for his views as to the withdrawal of the Southern Associated Press from his association and its alliance with the United Press.

"I do not care to make any statement in reference to the matter to The Times," said Mr. Lawson.

"What will now be the course of your association in the South? Do you purpose to build up another organization there, now that these papers have withdrawn?"

"I do not understand that they have withdrawn as yet. The committee of the Southern association, which met here, adopted a line of action which will be reported to the association at a meeting to be held next Thursday in the South. In regard to the question as to what we will do in the South as a result of this action, we will now let in all those papers that have been anxious to get into our association. The action releases us from our obligations in that respect."

"What is meant by the charge made by the Southern association that the Associated Press of Illinois violated its contract?"

"That is a long story," said Mr. Lawson. "They charge a breach of contract and we charge a breach of contract."

"What will be the effect of the action of the Southern association upon the Western Associated Press?"

"There is no such organization as the Western Associated Press," said Mr. Lawson.

"Well, upon the Associated Press of Illinois. Do you think it will be beneficial?"

"Most certainly I do."

"You do?"

"Certainly. We can now admit all the other papers that have been anxious to come in," Mr. Lawson said.

"But does not the withdrawal of the Southern association take upward of forty big Southern papers out of your association?"

"That remains to be determined by next Thursday's meeting."

"Are there papers in the South that are as large and as important as those that have gone out of your association?"

"The New-Orleans Picayune and The Times-Democrat are two of the largest papers in the South. Many Southern papers are desirous of joining our association."

Mr. Lawson politely declined to be interviewed any further.

SAYS SHE WAS DRUGGED AND ROBBED

Miss Alice Burton of Boston in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Miss Alice Burton, a stylishly dressed young woman, who said she lived in Boston, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by E. Manuel of 40 West Twenty-seventh Street, with having broken his door window.

The young woman claimed to be a cashier in a Boston restaurant, and to have been drugged and robbed by two male companions, with whom she had taken dinner. She said that her pocketbook, containing $50, and her sealskin cloak had been taken by the two men.

She said she had been introduced to the men by a friend living at 257 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Manuel wanted to press the charge against her, but Justice Hogan believed her story about being drugged, and discharged her.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—It is denied here that Miss Burton, who was also known as Alice Green, was a cashier in a Boston restaurant. She was a waitress in a restaurant.

Pullman Car Shops Damaged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Fire started to-night in the foundry of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and for a time threatened to destroy the works. There was a fierce wind blowing, and the flames spread to the pattern shop. After two hours' fighting, the fire was got under control. The loss is $25,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Bedrooms in many flats are tucked away in the dark. Seems as if the builders of houses think any place is good enough to sleep in.

Now a bedroom really ought to be an attractive place, and the only hope for the average New-Yorker lies in tasteful furnishing.

For a dark bedroom—or a light one, either, for that matter—there is not anything much nicer than a white enamel or brass bed, and white enamel, or birch, maple, or mahogany furniture. These things are found on two floors of our building.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

DYNAMITE AT A SUPPER PARTY

One Young Man Killed and Six of the Party Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The news was received here this afternoon of an attempt to kill seven young men at Quincy, Plumas County. They composed a supper party, and the building in which they sat was blown up by dynamite, placed there, it is supposed, by some jealous person.

One of the young men, James Betterson, foreman of The Plumas Independent, was instantly killed, and all the others were injured.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times much reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Receptions and Teas.—Reception cards are being sent out in great numbers, and teas promise to be as popular as ever during the season. An interesting débutante reception will be given on Dec. 8, from 4 until 7 o'clock, in the afternoon, when Mrs. Henry C. Valentine will introduce to society her daughter, Miss Susie Valentine, at her town house, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. and Miss Valentine will also receive informally on Tuesday afternoons until Lent. Mrs. K. M. Mabley and her daughter, who have just returned to town from their country home near Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound, will send out cards for Tuesdays in January, and the Misses Mabley will also receive informally on Saturday evenings. Mrs. J. L. Dudley will give a tea to introduce her daughter, at her home, 114 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Edward Bruce will be at home on Friday evenings until Lent. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Jane Pottinger of London, who is visiting her.

—Here and There.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bayard Smith and Miss Norwood Smith are at the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street. The Rev. Braddin Hamilton has taken an apartment in the Harrison, 85 East Fifty-sixth Street, for the Winter. Col. and Mrs. A. G. Mills of 157 West Eighty-sixth Street and their daughter have returned from Genoa. Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., is at the Arlington, Washington, D. C., for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Switz Condé of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street are spending Thanksgiving week at their country place, Mon Repos, Oswego, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller and Miss Effie Moller of 149 Madison Avenue will spend the Winter here. William H. Moller will remain abroad. Mrs. Roswell D. Hatch of 111 West Forty-eighth Street and the Misses Hatch have returned to town for the Winter, and will receive informally on Wednesday afternoons.

—Miss Blanche Verdenal's Wedding.—An interesting wedding will take place at noon to-day, when Miss Blanche Verdenal will be married to Lee L. Gray of Fresno, Cal. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dominique F. Verdenal of 182 West Eighteenth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The bride will wear a handsome gown of white satin and chiffon, and will carry a bunch of white chrysanthemums. At the end of about six weeks the newly-married couple will make their home at Fresno, where Mr. Gray's vineyards are the most extensive in the State.

—Débutante Receptions Yesterday.—There were several interesting "coming-out receptions" yesterday, among them being those given by Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., of 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, in honor of her charming daughters, Miss Isabel Barney Gurnee and Miss Lucy Barney Gurnee, and the reception of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Lee of 3 Gramercy Park, who introduced her daughter, Miss Caroline King Lee. Both houses were crowded with fashionable folk throughout the afternoon.

—Slayback-Tefft Engagement.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Edna Tefft to William Slayback. Miss Tefft is a daughter of William E. Tefft, and is a pretty brunette. Her sister was married a short time ago to Mr. Slayback's brother, Henry B. Slayback. Mr. Slayback is a son of John D. Slayback, is a senior at Columbia College, and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

—Jonson-Forsyth Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Forsyth to G. C. Ashton Jonson will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, on Nov. 30. Miss Forsyth is the daughter of the late Sir Douglas Forsyth of the East India Civil Service. Mr. Jonson is the eldest son of the late Dr. George C. Jonson, who was among London's most prominent physicians for many years.

—Frederick Law Olmsted in Town.—Frederick Law Olmsted and family have returned from Biltmore, N. C., where they have been spending a month as the guests of George W. Vanderbilt. Mr. Olmsted's daughter, Miss Marion Olmsted, will spend a week or two with her cousin, Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield of Oxford Street, Brooklyn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's House Party.—Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin of 88 West Fifty-seventh Street are entertaining a party of twenty-four at their handsome old country place in Massachusetts. The guests are mostly friends of Miss Chapin, who has just left school, and who will make her début this Winter.

—Mrs. J. T. Hall's Dinner.—A pleasant social incident in the near future will be the dinner to be given by Mrs. John T. Hall of 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, on the evening of Dec. 11, for her daughters, Miss Hall and Miss Susan T. Hall.

—Dinner To-morrow.—Mrs. Coffin of 13 West Fifty-seventh Street has sent out invitations for a dinner to-morrow evening.

$97,100 for Yonkers Real Estate.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Referee Charles H. Butler this morning sold, under foreclosure proceedings in the suit of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Homer J. Bearslet and others

ALL FOR POOR CHILDREN

A Year's Good Deeds Performed by the Aid Society.

GREAT FIELD FOR VOLUNTARY EFFORT

National Guardsmen Invited to Drill the Boys — Decrease in the Death Rate — Economical Charity.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday in rooms in the American Exchange Bank. The annual report was submitted and the annual election held. These officers were chosen, all being re-elections: President—D. Willis James; Vice-President—Charles E. Whitehead; Treasurer—George S. Coe; Trustees to serve until 1897—William Church Osborn, George S. Coe, Charles E. Whitehead, J. Kennedy Tod, and James R. Roosevelt.

The report is prefaced by a general statement regarding the work of the year.

"No small portion of the burden induced by the commercial depression," it is declared, with truth, "was borne by the society. But few of the 13,000 children attending the twenty-one industrial schools could be provided by their parents during the Winter months with sufficient food and clothing, and, therefore, the school dinners given by the benevolent friends of the society became more necessary than ever before in our experience. Clothing was also provided the children, and poor women were employed to make up the material given, and were paid for this work out of funds supplied from the Citizens' Committee and by several of our Trustees and patrons. In addition to this work of charity, the regular educational and industrial work was carried on as efficiently as ever."

The report says there yet remains a great field for voluntary effort on the part of men and women of the city who desire to do something for their unfortunate neighbors, and among other suggestions makes this one:

"Military drill for the boys has been undertaken by a kind gentleman in several schools, with the most gratifying results in the way of mental as well as physical discipline, influencing the lives of many wild boys. Are there not other members of our National Guard who would like to undertake this most useful work one afternoon or evening in the week?"

An appeal for aid at Christmas time is made, and the report goes on:

"The most discouraging problem the society has had to contend with has been the question of what to do for the older boys who wander the streets of our city. Our lodging houses give them shelter, and the night schools and influence of the Superintendents help many of them, but numbers drift away and become tramps and criminals. To organize a farm training school for these lads, where they are directly under the influence of a good man who will train and interest them in farm work, has long been our wish. Through the wise benevolence of a friend we have at last been enabled to establish such a school on a most satisfactory footing. The farm near Kensico, Westchester County, of 125 acres, and the farm buildings, are now in good condition. Thirty boys are now in training. During the year the boys, under the guidance of the Superintendent and his assistants, have done all the work of the farm. A number, after proving themselves incorrigible, have been returned to the city, but the larger part have done well, and fifty of the older boys, after a few months' training, have been placed in farmers' homes."

The lodging houses for homeless boys and girls also felt the effect of bad times. So many of the lads were out of employment that it was a great strain to encourage them and keep them out of mischief. Evidence of the success of these efforts is that the records of juvenile crime show no increase over other years. To accomplish this result, unusual efforts were necessary. Boys out of employment were lodged "on trust" while looking for work, many of them paying up their bills when work was obtained. Six thousand three hundred and forty-nine boys attended these lodging houses during the year, and the nightly average was 516.

During the year the society placed in homes and employment 1,036 boys, 832 girls, 139 men, and 259 women.

An important fact is shown as the result of the efforts of the society, the Board of Health, and individuals in the decrease in the death rate of children under five years from diarrheal diseases in recent years, in spite of the increase in population. The deaths from these causes in New-York City were 3,250 in 1871, while those in 1894 (estimated) were but 3,100.

Tables regarding juvenile crimes show a gratifying decrease also. The summary of them is that the commitments of girls and women for vagrancy fell off from 5,880 in 1860 to 1,802 in 1893, or from 1 in every 138½ persons in 1860 (when the population was 804,224) to 1 in every 1,050 in 1893, (when the population was 1,891,306.) The commitments of petty girl thieves fell off from 1 in every 743 in 1865 (when the population was 726,386) to 1 in 8,259 in 1893. Male vagrants also have diminished in twenty-five years largely in proportion to the population. Male petty thieves have fallen off from 700 during twenty-five years, and greatly in the average to the whole number, as have also the commitments of boys under fourteen years. One classification in the police reports, of what is called "juvenile delinquency," shows a like diminution of children's crimes.

A claim is made that, owing to careful organization, the work, though on so large a scale, shows an economy of management which has never been surpassed in such enterprises. The total annual expense of the twenty-one industrial schools and twelve night schools for salaries, rents, food, clothing, books, fuel, &c., was $130,822.53, which sum, divided by 6,204, the average number in daily attendance, would make $21.08 the annual cost for each child. In the lodging houses 6,349 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught at a total expense of $55,100.89. Deducting $24,138.61, being the receipts of the lodging houses, together with the cost of construction, the net running expense was $30,962.28; dividing this by the average nightly lodgings, 516, the average cost to the public of each child for the year was $60.

The total number for whom homes and employment have been found by the society during the last year was 2,286; the total cost for railroad fares, clothing, food, salaries, &c., was $26,921.79; the average cost to the public accordingly, for each person sent, was $11.88. Yet any child placed in an asylum or poorhouse costs nearly $140 a year.

The number who enjoyed the benefit of the "Summer Home" was 5,390, and the net expense, deducting cost of construction, was $3,048.16, the average cost for each child being $1.67. The number of mothers and babies at the Health Home, Coney Island, during the Summer was $7,404; the expenses, less cost of construction, were $7,033.51, or an average cost of 95 cents for each person.

"Surely," is the comment made, "this is economical charity."

One of the most gratifying events of the year is said to be the establishment in the Fifty-third Street School of the Brearley League Industrial Evening School, maintained and organized by the graduates of the Brearley School. The young ladies of the committee in charge have given their time and labors untiringly, and with a success which is recognized by all connected with the society. The object of the evening school is to carry on classes combining instruction and recreation for poor girls who have passed from the restraint of the day schools and have gone to work in shops and factories. Living without proper influences in rented rooms or in squalid homes, these girls require an interest in better things to keep them from sinking into the evil around them. The young ladies of the Brearley League have recognized this need, and through their personal influence are accomplishing a work the value of which cannot be estimated.

In the buildings there are twelve evening schools, largely supported by friends who recognize the value of this work. No wiser or more important work can be done for humanity, and it is hoped more of these evening schools may be established.

Moore Dupuy, Superintendent of the Industrial Schools, whose report is made a part of the society's, has this to say regarding kindergartens:

"The development of the kindergartens, which now form a component part of our school work, is the clearest evidence that such adjuncts were required. The subject is such an important one, and so calculated to enkindle enthusiasm in one who believes in their utility, that I am tempted to enlarge at greater length than space will permit upon so inviting a theme; but I may be permitted to add that, apart from its utilitarian aspect, I am convinced that the kindergarten is the means of conveying to hundreds of little children lessons of sweetness, purity, and love, to all of which they would be strangers if it were not for such an instrumentality."

He gives as the number of depositors in the schools' savings banks 2,416, and the amount saved by the children $1,608.70 for the year.

Charles R. Fry, Superintendent of the Summer Home at Bath Beach, in his report gives the sayings of some of the ragged children who were entertained there during the warm season.

"A postal card," he says, "sent from the Summer Home to 'mother' by a half-starved, half-clad little slip of humanity must be read between the lines if you would know what many of their 'homes' are. She says: 'I am glad I am away from you, so you can't curse or kick me any this week. This place is so lovely, and they are so kind to me that if they will let me stay I will never come home again.'"

The enthusiasm of the little one earned for her a two weeks' stay, a "double dose," Mr. Fry calls it.

Other remarks were quoted thus: "Four bright little girls were here this Summer, leaving three sisters and a brother at home. When they were shown their beds in one of our pretty cottage dormitories, and told that only two were to sleep in each bed, the oldest opened her eyes very wide and said: 'Only two of us in that nice, big bed? Why, if my mamma had a bed as big as that she would have eight of us in it.' We learned later of this family that the father was dying in a hospital, while the mother was an invalid confined to her bed at home. A son, the only one able to work, was earning only $4 per week; $2 went for rent and the balance toward the support of the mother and eight children.

"As an educational feature we have a sort of happy family of as many birds and animals as we find it convenient to keep at the home. As a rule the children are very ignorant in such matters. One little girl calling attention to a pretty little Alderney calf, asked in all seriousness, 'Is that a little cow-boy?' A boy pointing to our handsome peacock, says, 'Is that a broom bird? Its tail sweeps the ground.' A bright little girl was running after our gobler, and when he came to a sudden halt, she beat a very hasty retreat, and coming to me said, 'Oh, he frightened me awful,' and putting her hand over her heart, said: 'I feel something just like a clock going around in my stomach.'

"About 1,600 boys were feasted at our picnics this season. One little fellow spoke for the crowd when he said: 'Say, Tony, wouldn't it be jolly to have such fun, and more'n you kin eat every day?' Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five girls and boys spent each a week at the home. These, together with the picnic boys, making a total of 5,390 during the season, an increase over any previous year. We were unable to accommodate more, and were obliged to send home from ten to eighty children each week."

The report of Treasurer Coe shows that the balance at credit of the society as per the last annual report was $365.07; since when it has received $401,869.10, and has paid $395,337.98, leaving a balance of $6,896.19.

"The great distress," says the Treasurer, "which prevailed among working people during the last Winter gave occasion for a very loud call upon the general public for their immediate relief, which, under most trying circumstances, was met by a generous and sympathetic response. And not only so, but the earnest appeals to this society for its assistance through the various objects embraced in its benevolent labors have received such marked attention from the entire community during the whole current year as to demand the grateful thanks of the Board of Directors. It can only estimate the practical value of its own service by the appreciation expressed for it by such large measure of liberality and self-denial as it has so cordially received.

"The most pressing wants of the society now are, first, some enlargement of the Health Home, at Coney Island, where, during the last season, 2,500 mothers, with more than 5,000 children, enjoyed the health-giving breezes and temporary refreshments of that locality. The buildings are in need of some repairs, and they require enlargement to meet the necessities of their earlier construction.

"And, second, the German Industrial School, East Second Street, near Avenue C. This is one of the oldest schools of the society, and is doing its silent work of relief and instruction among the German population of that crowded quarter of the city. It now occupies only hired rooms of limited capacity, and its usefulness would be much augmented if it could be in possession of its own permanent and appropriate building."

SCHWARZ TOY BAZAR.

42 East 14th St., Union Square, N. Y.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ

ANNOUNCES THE

25TH ANNUAL GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

An EARLY CALL suggested to take First Choice and avoid the rush in December.

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THEFTS AT NEW NETHERLAND

ANOTHER COSTLY LEAK DISCOVERED IN THE HOTEL.

A Prominent Employe Said to be Under Suspicion—Much Valuable Stolen Property Recovered.

William Shannon, thirty-seven years old, of 317 East Sixty-first Street; Allen J. Curry, twenty-nine years old, of 100 Lexington Avenue; John Rooney, thirty-seven years old, of 326 East Sixtieth Street, and Mrs. Mary Shannon, the wife of William Shannon, who were arrested on Monday, on charges of robbing the Hotel New Netherland of $5,000 worth of hotel furnishings and food supplies, were held in $1,000 bail each in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for examination on Friday.

E. B. Conway, the hotel's detective, said he had known that the thefts were going on for the last two months, and he was only waiting to catch the guilty parties.

This is not the only systematic robbery the hotel has suffered from. Detective Conway said yesterday that he had discovered another important leak at the hotel, entirely distinct from the one just mentioned. Almost immediately he regretted having spoken, and said he was not prepared to give out all of the facts. He did say, finally, however, that he had the ringleader, a prominent employe of the hotel, under surveillance, and would cause his arrest soon. He said that it would be a very important arrest, and that it would stop a very large leak.

Other arrests are expected soon, including that of the man who carted away the garbage and the stolen articles at the same time. His name is not known, but he was employed by J. Halloran of Thirty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Detectives were busy up to midnight Monday removing the stolen goods from the homes of the prisoners remanded yesterday. The stolen property included almost every article of household furniture that could be used in furnishing a flat in complete style. Several truckloads of goods were removed and stored in a vacant room in the New Netherland, where they are practically under control of the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

Curry, whose services as watchman while the hotel was closed had earned him the post of assistant steward, had a salary of $40 a month; but he paid $45 a month rent for a stylish flat at Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, where he lived like a lord. When the premises were searched large quantities of the finest provisions that money could buy were found. The pillows and bedding found in his flat had been carefully covered with white linen to disguise the pattern that is peculiar to the New Netherland Hotel. This would seem to indicate a knowledge on the part of Mrs. Curry of the character of the goods, but Detective Sergeant Evanhoe said it would be difficult to prove that the woman had a guilty knowledge of the goods. Her husband could make a plausible explanation on putting the things into the house. He did not think the woman would be arrested.

Mrs. Shannon, the detectives said, volunteered to shoulder the guilt so far as she and her husband are concerned. She had charge of what is known as the "help's hall," and he was the refrigerator man. She declared that she had personally taken the property that was found on her premises. Among the silverware found at the home of the Shannons was a spoon bearing the Presbyterian Hospital mark. When Mrs. Shannon was asked about this she explained that she formerly worked at the hospital, and had used the spoon when there as her medicine spoon, and on leaving had taken it with her. This statement was proved to be correct.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LAWMAKERS

The Legislature, Which Is to Elect a United States Senator, Organizes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The South Carolina Legislature met to-day and organized by the re-election of Speaker Jones in the House. Dr. Sampson Pope, late independent candidate for Governor, who was Clerk of the Senate, was succeeded by ex-Senator Hemphill. Tillman's last message as Governor will be read to-morrow.

No bills of importance were transacted to-day. Representative Earle of Greenville has drafted a bill which he will introduce, imposing a fine of $50 upon telegraph companies for failure to deliver any message within a reasonable time. The fine, when imposed, will go to the recipient of the delayed message. This bill is not intended to prevent the recipient from entering suit for damages also.

The session will be an important one. A United States Senator is to be chosen to succeed Senator Butler. Provision will have to be made for holding a constitutional convention, and two Circuit Judges will be chosen.

Counsel Becomes a Witness.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—In the Kerrville lynching case to-day Judge Cooper reversed his ruling of yesterday and stated that Gen. Peters was a competent witness. Peters then formally severed his connection with the case as attorney and testified that Richardson told him, before the lynching, that it would take place and also stated that "Ned" Smith and others had the scheme afoot and that it would surely come off sooner or later. Peters was counsel for the State and retired from the case to become a witness.

STEINWAY WORKMEN QUIT

Gleason Ahead in the Long Island City Railroad War.

WILL TAKE HIS CASE TO COURT

Physical Contest Changes to a Session of Cajolery, and Rival Employes Side With Gleason Men.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 27.—The large force of workmen employed by the Steinway Railroad Company of this city, repairing the company's tracks at the intersection of Vernon, Jackson, and Borden Avenues, stopped work this afternoon because they were ordered to tear up more of the tracks of ex-Mayor Gleason's electric railroad.

The Steinway Company commenced to put in a new curve at the place mentioned last week, and, in order to lay the rails, had to tear up a section of the Gleason tracks. The ex-Mayor could not obtain a permit from Commissioner of Public Works Henry W. Sharkey Saturday to relay the track. Mr. Gleason sent his men to put down the rails without the permit, and they were arrested by Policeman McLoughlin, after he had broken his club over their heads.

Where the three streets come together there is a number of tracks, and, in order to make it smooth running for their trolley cars, the Steinway Company had an immense casting made to take the places of the many pieces of rails and numerous switches. This casting they were to put in place to-day. In preparing for it they found that it would be necessary to take up more of the Gleason rails. The workmen were given directions to tear up the tracks.

When they commenced to do the work about twenty men, employed by Gleason, gathered around, and one of them ordered the other workmen to leave the tracks alone. No attention was paid to his protest, and then an appeal was made to the small force of policemen that have been guarding the place since the trouble on Saturday, to prevent the Gleason tracks being replaced. The police refused to interfere, telling the Gleason men to get warrants for the arrest of the others.

Finding that they would have to fight their own battles, the Gleason men stood on the tracks urging the other men not to tear them up. The foreman of the gang of repairers kept telling his men to go ahead. At one time it looked as if trouble would ensue. Fortunately, before any blows were struck, some of the Steinway Company's men threw down their tools and walked away. They were soon joined by all their companions. The foreman of the gang tried to induce his men to return to work, but they refused. Then he endeavored alone to tear up the tracks. It was too big a contract for him, and he took sides with the men. When all hands stopped work, the Gleason men cheered a few times.

While this was going on, some one sent word to Superintendent George Chambers of the Steinway Company that trouble was imminent, and he hurried to the scene, but when he reached there everything was quiet. He directed his workmen to go back to work. They paid no attention to his orders, and the Superintendent discharged them. He said he would get a new gang and proceed with the work to-morrow.

Commissioner of Public Works Henry W. Sharkey and Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart were served with copies of a temporary injunction, preventing the city from interfering with the Gleason tracks. The injunction was granted to-day by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor. The matter will now be settled in the courts. Ex-Mayor Gleason said to-night that the whole trouble grew out of the political opposition to him, and he says that he is determined to bring suit against the city for interrupting travel on his road.

The road has been in operation twenty-two years, and the ex-Mayor declares that it will take something stronger than the present City Government to stop it.

THE WILL OF CHARLES M. POND

Contested on the Ground that the Testator Was of Weak Mind.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—Anson Phelps Pond, the New-York playwright, has filed in the Superior Court his reasons for appeal from the probate of the will of his late brother, ex-Senator Charles M. Pond of this city. Mr. Pond left landed property valued at $100,000 to the City of Hartford for a park, and one-half of the residue of his estate, valued at about $100,000 more, as a fund for the laying out and maintenance of the park.

The appellant alleged that the will as filed, was never executed by his brother, and further, that at the time of making and executing of the alleged will, his brother was weak and broken down mentally and physically, and not possessed of testamentary capacity. His condition was caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors, and the constant use of morphine and other narcotics.

No Arbitration Meeting Held.

A meeting of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration had been called at the Broadway Central Hotel last evening for the purpose of adjusting the differences of the striking Cloakmakers' Union in New-York.

State Chairman William Purcell of Rochester, Gilbert Robertson, Jr., of Troy, Secretary Charles J. Madden of Albany, and resident member William Feeney of New-York were present, but the subpoenas were not responded to, and the meeting was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

John Hinman Wants a Divorce.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—John Hinman, a business man of New-York, has brought suit in the New-Jersey courts against his wife, Anna, for absolute divorce. Mrs. Hinman came to Asbury Park and rented a furnished house. Hinman soon afterward visited the house, with some officers, and claims that he found his wife in a compromising position. Mrs. Hinman alleges that her husband has set a conspiracy scheme on foot in order to secure a divorce.

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MAY WORK NATURAL OYSTER BEDS

A Decision of a Connecticut Court Which Has Brought Joy to Poor Oystermen on Long Island Sound.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—There is great rejoicing among the oystermen along the Sound over the decision of Judge Downs of Stamford in the now famous sloop Rambler seizure case. The decision is in favor of the hundreds of sturdy oystermen who own little sloops, and make a living by hard work spent on the natural oyster beds along the Sound. It is also a rebuke to those who have an idea that the waters of Long Island Sound belong to them, and establishes the fact that people cannot be deprived of their rights of gaining a livelihood.

The sloop Rambler is owned by Henry P. Morgan, and when seized was at work on the grounds off Roton Point, Norwalk, where for generations the natural-bed oystermen of Norwalk had worked without being molested. Oliver Cook, a wealthy oyster grower, put in a claim to the grounds, and the Rambler was seized under a provision of the laws of this State governing the oyster grounds. The natural-bed oystermen prepared to fight the case, and all along the shore there was great interest taken in the contest. The poor oystermen were working for the retention of the grounds upon which they had in years past earned their living, and which, if taken away, would force them to seek some other vocation, and the wealthy planters were seeking to extend their hold on the oyster beds in the Sound.

Judge Downs's decision settled the question. He found that the claim Mr. Cook made to the natural bed was void, and that the Rambler was not doing an illegal act in working on the ground. The oystermen are happy, and disinterested people say the decision is a just one.

A HORSE THIEF'S TRAGIC END

FOUND DEAD AND MUTILATED ON A NEW-JERSEY ROAD.

Suspicions that Jeremiah Storms Was Murdered—He Had Served Twenty-six Years in Prison.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The body of the once notorious Jeremiah Storms, the most desperate horse thief in New-Jersey, was found on Prospect Street, Ridgewood, about 6:30 o'clock last night, with the clothing torn and dirty, and the face horribly fractured.

The body was found by Albert J. Banta, who was driving to Paterson. He drove back to the village and notified Marshal Campbell and Dr. Vroom. They returned with him to the spot where the body lay. The face was battered into an almost unrecognizable mass. The nose was smashed, the orbital bone fractured, and a black ridge extended clear across the forehead. Dr. Vroom advanced the theory that Storms had either met with foul play or fallen from a wagon and been dragged along the road by the reins.

The case was reported to Coroner May, who granted permission to Mrs. Storms and her son Frank to remove the body to Allandale. This afternoon Coroner May said the case was one of accidental death, and he did not think his services were necessary.

When the citizens to-day learned that Storms had been in Paterson yesterday and started for home about 4:30 o'clock in an intoxicated condition they began to investigate his movements afterward, and learned that he had stopped at Joseph St. George's Hotel. His movements afterward appear to be a mystery. Storm's body was found about a quarter of a mile from the hotel. His horse and wagon were left at the hostelry. When asked what he knew of the affair, St. George told varying stories. At first he said Storms left his turnout in his charge while he strolled up the road. Those who saw Storms on the way from Paterson say he was so drunk he could hardly retain his seat. At the Market Street crossing of the Erie he narrowly escaped falling from his wagon in front of an approaching train.

A second story told by St. George is that when Storms stopped at his place he became so abusive that he ordered him away under threat of having him arrested. In the village it is believed that the men quarreled over a liquor bill and came to blows, and that St. George used a heavy blunt instrument to club Storms. As the body bore evidence of having been dragged along the rough macadamized road, the face showing signs of being scratched by the small pieces of trap rock, citizens say that Storms's assailant dragged the body to the place where it was found. A quiet investigation is being conducted by citizens, and they intimate that a charge of murder will be made against some one to-morrow.

The dead man was about sixty years old, and had served some twenty-six years in State prison for stealing horses. At one time he kept a hostelry at Hohokus, and while there, it is said, began his career as a thief. He was sentenced once to twenty years at Trenton, but after serving twelve years managed to escape. He made his way then to Pennsylvania, where he again opened a hotel and continued his business of stealing horses. An acquaintance who was engaged in the same nefarious trade gave information as to Storms's whereabouts, and he was captured and returned to Trenton to serve out the remainder of his term.

Street Cleaners and Longer Hours.

Major Throckmorton was asked yesterday about the charge that the uniformed employes of the Street-Cleaning Department had been asked to sign an agreement to work extra hours.

He said that the order was issued last Saturday, and was in compliance with the provisions of the legislative act passed last Winter. He denied that there was anything of a political nature embodied in the order. About 120 men have not signed it.

Reward for the Pilot Boat Men.

The Pilot Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. The board voted to award to the pilots on Pilot Boat No. 14 the sum of $50 as a reward for their bravery in rescuing the crew of the schooner Kate E. Rich on Nov. 12.

The men have accepted the gift and will invest in a handsome night glass for the use of the pilots on No. 14.

The Electrical Society's Meeting.

The one hundred and sixty-third meeting of the New-York Electrical Society was held last night in the School of Mines at Columbia College. Gano F. Dunn of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company read a paper on "Direct Current and Modern Motor and Dynamo Designs."

BRIBE OFFERED IN COURT

Edward Wayne Named It in the Jersey City Sessions.

HE WANTED TO SAVE HIS SON

The Young Man Got a Year for Selling Policy Slips—The Father Offered Thousands and Is Now in Jail.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court this morning received as severe a shock as if he had stepped on a live wire. The occasion was an almost open attempt to bribe him, made by Edward Wayne, who has hitherto enjoyed an excellent reputation.

Wayne has a son, scarcely more than a boy, who was recently convicted of selling policy slips. He had been in the business only three days, but Judge Hudspeth had no option but to send him to State prison for one year.

Wayne went to court at 10 o'clock this morning to ask Judge Hudspeth if the boy's sentence could not be reconsidered, a previous appeal having been made in the lad's behalf by the Rev. John L. Scudder and other influential citizens. Mr. Wayne was accompanied by Mrs. J. R. Wiggins and Miss Wayne, his daughters, and Major John H. Peloubet, an ex-Assemblyman. Major Peloubet introduced Mr. Wayne to Judge Hudspeth, and asked the Judge to grant Mr. Wayne a private interview. Judge Hudspeth asked Mr. Wayne to accompany him into Chambers, and the two disappeared from view.

The door opened in less than five minutes and Judge Hudspeth came out. His face was almost pallid with excitement, and he nervously beckoned to Judge Hoffman, and the two retired. Within another five minutes Judge Hudspeth reappeared and called Constable Wise.

When Wise entered chambers Judge Hudspeth pointed to Wayne, and said, "Put that scoundrel under arrest."

"I did not," replied Wayne. "I only told you where you could get it."

"You did not," angrily cried Judge Hudspeth. "You said you would pay me that amount of money."

Constable Wise led Wayne into the courtroom, and placed him in the dock, to the amazement of his daughters and friends. Then Judges Hudspeth and Hoffman reentered, and the former at once proceeded to explain the situation.

"That man," said he, pointing his finger at Wayne, "was introduced to me a few moments ago by Major Peloubet. His name is Wayne, and his son Edward is now under sentence of one year in State prison for dealing in policy. He asked to speak to me privately, and almost immediately told me that there was from one to five thousand dollars waiting for me if I would get his boy out of jail; that Charles Weber, who was interested in the business, would give that amount if I would suspend sentence.

"He said he was a Mason, and as he knew me to be one also he hoped I would consider the proposition. I told him I would have to consult my colleague, and then in the presence of Judge Hoffman and Constable Wise I charged him with contempt in attempting to corrupt and bribe the court."

"Charley Weber never said so," protested Wayne, "but he could perhaps raise the money."

"Sit down!" exclaimed the Judges, simultaneously.

"Papa! papa! please sit down," said Wayne's daughters as they burst into tears.

Prosecutor Winfield was then summoned. He instructed Constable Wise to take Wayne before Justice Maes and make a charge of an attempt to bribe the court, which was done, and Wayne was committed to the county jail.

Wayne's friends say that he had been drinking freely before going to court, and they do not think that he knew what he was saying; neither do they think that he could have obtained the money from Weber, who has manifested no interest in Wayne's case. Weber himself was indicted about a year ago as one of the backers of the policy game, but he has not yet been tried.

HARLEM MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE

Police Have No Traces of the Slayers of Walthers and Mrs. Foglia.

The impunity with which murders, assaults, and other crimes are committed in Harlem is the subject of much concern to law-abiding citizens.

Within a month there have been two murders and a mysterious shooting case between One Hundredth Street and the Harlem River. In each instance the guilty persons have escaped, and the police seem to be as much mystified as ever.

Nothing definite has yet been discovered concerning the murder of Carl Walthers, alias Carl Mueller, except that his dead body was found at the stoneyard in One Hundred and Seventh Street, near First Avenue, about three weeks ago.

The murderer of Primativa Foglia, the child-wife of Barnardo Foglia of 502 Columbus Avenue, is still at large. Her body was found last Thursday, when she had been dead not over thirty-six hours. Foglia has dropped completely out of sight, and thus far there has been absolutely no trace of him discovered by the police.

The mystery surrounding the shooting of Stanley Evill is as complete as when he was found bleeding from a bullet wound in his head, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. In this case the police allege that young Evill attempted suicide, but he denies the fact, and alleges that he never carried the pistol. Evill is now convalescent, and when he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday he stoutly maintained his innocence of the charge imputed to him by the police. He was held for examination.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Foglia was held by Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday. The testimony was voluminous, but little that was not known previously was brought to light.

Policeman Hyatt testified that there were powder marks on her flesh, and that there were blood stains under her arms, showing that she had been lifted up after the shooting and placed in a sitting position.

Martino Bera, keeper of a saloon at 23 South Street, and cousin of Foglia, said Foglia had admitted to him that he was jealous of his wife.

John Ortoni, father of the dead woman, said he had had nothing to do with Foglia since the marriage, because he had heard that the latter was cruel to Primativa.

The jury returned a verdict that the woman's death was caused by some unknown person.

The Sunken Vessel to Blame.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 27.—Judgment was rendered to-day by Chief Justice Carter of the Vice Admiralty Court, in the collision case of the British steamer Cyphrenes versus the Dutch steamer La Flandre. The decision was to the effect that the Cyphrenes was alone to blame for the collision, which occurred Dec. 30, 1893. The Cyphrenes was cotton laden, and bound from Savannah to Liverpool. She ran into the La Flandre, (a tank vessel,) which was on the way from Antwerp to New-York. The Cyphrenes sank, but the La Flandre managed to keep afloat, and came here to undergo repairs. The case, which is the largest ever tried here, and involving half a million dollars, including ship and cargo, will be appealed to the British Privy Council.

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TWO BOYS CRUSHED BY STREET CARS

Moses Holstein Killed on the Broadway Cable and Joseph Bello on the Seventh Avenue Line.

Moses Holstein, about sixteen years old, of 17 Sixth Street, was crushed to death beneath a cable car yesterday morning on Broadway, between Prince and Spring Streets. He was so badly mangled as to render recognition almost impossible.

He was a messenger in the furnishing goods store of W. Levinzer of Beaver Street. He lived with his parents and three brothers and three sisters, and was the support of the family, his father being too old to work.

The accident occurred soon after 11 o'clock, and there were hundreds of people near by at the time, but the police had difficulty in finding witnesses who could give a clear account of how the accident happened. The car that killed the boy was No. 95, and was bound down town.

The clearest story told says that the lad was riding up town on a truck, and that when opposite 552 Broadway he was driven off by the driver. The boy started to run across the street to the west sidewalk. In his excitement he did not notice that a cable car was going up town. He ran directly in front of it, and was knocked over to the down-town track.

Car No. 95 was only a few feet off, and before the gripman could check its speed the boy was crushed. The first part of the car cleared the boy's body, but he was caught beneath the fender, which is supposed to protect lives, and mangled to death.

When the body was extricated by policemen it was found that the boy's head and face had been crushed like an eggshell.

Several of the passengers in Car No. 95 stated that the boy's life might have been saved if the gripman had promptly stopped the car. They said that the gripman lost his head, and, neglecting the brakes, reached over the front of the car and tried to grasp the boy, but failed to do so. The names of the passengers responsible for this statement could not be obtained.

The gripman, Charles A. Le Febvre, was paroled in the Jefferson Market Court late in the afternoon in the custody of Chief Inspector Parker of the Broadway Cable Company, no evidence being presented to show that he was in any way to blame for the accident.

Joseph Bello, nine years old, of 64½ Sullivan Street, was also killed by a stret car yesterday afternoon.

He left his home at 5:30 o'clock, with a piece of well-buttered rye bread in his chubby hand, for a romp with his playmates in the neighborhood. His mangled and lifeless body was brought back to his home twenty minutes later by John Frawley of 11 Hancock Street and Henry Properl of 63 Sullivan Street.

The little boy had been run over and killed by a Seventh Avenue Railroad car at the corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets, not a block away from his home. His right shoulder was nearly severed from his body, and his face was so crushed as to be unrecognizable. The accident happened so quickly that the boy had barely time to give one shriek of agony before his life was crushed out.

Frawley and Properl were standing at the corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets, and they witnessed the accident, which seems to have been due purely to the recklessness of the little victim.

The boy was playing "tag" with a dozen companions, and one of them had singled him out to chase. Joseph ran up Sullivan Street on the east side, and at Spring Street he made a sharp turn to the left and started across Sullivan. A Seventh Avenue car, driven by Richard Roberts of 405 West Fifty-sixth Street, was proceeding north on Sullivan Street rapidly at the time. Joseph ran directly in front of the horses, according to the statements of bystanders, and in a twinkling he was knocked off his feet.

Driver Roberts applied the brake, but the car ran its full length and more before it came to a stop.

Joseph's father, Philip Bello, keeps a dry goods store at 64½ Sullivan Street, and the family, which includes two other boys, live in cramped quarters on the third floor.

Driver Roberts, who was arrested, declared that he could not avoid the accident, and was not to blame.

Engineer and Conductor Released.

John A. Auryausen, the engineer, and Constant Delmonico, the conductor of the Sixth Avenue elevated train which ran over and killed Dr. Francis S. Whittemore and George Basley at Courtlandt Street on Saturday night, were again arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

All the witnesses agreed that the men met death by an unavoidable accident. Justice Ryan discharged the railroad employes.

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We all have much to be thankful for this Fall, and many a table will be specially brightened for the Thanksgiving feast. In this, Silverware will play an important part; and a visit to our warerooms and inspection of our latest designs will much simplify the process of selection,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herz Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—2:00 and 8:15—Bicycle Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Lucia di Lammermoor.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. 333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	28	39	3:30 P. M.	44	53
6 A. M.	28	41	6 P. M.	44	49
9 A. M.	31	43	9 P. M.	44	46
12 M.	38	45	12 P. M.	45	48

Average temperature yesterday.....45½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder, Northwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete, see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains a letter by Mr. Julian Ralph, written in Shanghai in the latter part of October, on "American Helplessness in China." Mr. Ralph is an experienced observer and correspondent of established reputation and recognized responsibility, and his statement is not at all sensational in tone. It professes to be, and apparently is, a serious and temperate attempt to arouse public sentiment in his own country to a situation which he regards and describes as fraught with real danger and possible disaster and humiliation. Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns the substance of Mr. Ralph's statements, and it is not necessary here to repeat them. They certainly present a case for prompt and careful consideration, and, if they are verified, they present a case for wise but very resolute action.

The gravity of the statements lies in the fact that, while supported by no strong naval force in Chinese waters, the representatives of the United States have undertaken a task of extreme difficulty and delicacy, in the course of which a most unfortunate incident has occurred, calculated on the one hand to arouse the passions of the native Chinese against Americans, and on the other hand to impress Orientals with a sense of our inability, and even of our unreadiness, to fulfill very serious obligations voluntarily assumed. According to Mr. Ralph, having accepted the charge of Japanese subjects in China and of Chinese subjects in Japan, two Japanese students were demanded by the Chinese Government as spies. Our Consul General, Mr. Jernigan, deferred their surrender, consulted our Minister at Tokio and young Mr. Denby, representing our Minister at Pekin, who worked in harmony with him, and an effort was made to delay action until the two Japanese could be brought before a mixed tribunal for trial. This plan was arrested by an order from Washington to give up the persons claimed. On distinct and repeated pledges from the Chinese authorities that the students should merely be kept as prisoners, they were surrendered. They were, still according to Mr. Ralph, taken to Nankin, cruelly and fiendishly tortured, and finally put to death. The consequences as described are, first, that from all parts of China where there were Americans they have fled to Shanghai before the threatening spirit and behavior of the Chinese populace and authorities; second, that in Shanghai Americans have no adequate protection from their own Government; third, that the Chinese authorities demanded the surrender of hundreds of Japanese, who escaped only through the delay secured by the action of the Portuguese Minister, to whom, as Dean of the diplomatic body, the warrants were referred. Finally, it is represented that if the defeat of China by Japan should result in a breakdown of the dynasty and considerable weakening of actual authority, there would be a furious uprising against all foreigners, in which Americans would be dependent on the force of other Governments than their own for safety.

In our Washington dispatches we give the statements made by the Secretary of State, when those of Mr. Ralph were called to his attention, so far as the Secretary feels at liberty now to explain the case. The Secretary does not take the view of the extent or nature of the charge assumed by our representatives in China that is implied in Mr. Ralph's article. He does not think that that charge extended to the protection of Japanese subjects accused of being spies, or that our Consul General could be justified in refusing a demand for persons so accused. As to this there would be no doubt in the case of a civilized Government, treating accused persons in accordance with recognized principles applied by responsible tribunals. It is not so clear in the case of China, where torture is the most distinct feature of judicial inquiry. It is, moreover, not so much a question of what was the real obligation assumed by our representatives as of the view taken of our conduct by the Chinese themselves, and of the consequences of what has occurred. If they have been allowed to think that the United States has assumed a duty which it has not performed, and which it was prevented from performing by the treachery of Chinese officials, then our Government will suffer discredit and our citizens in China will be exposed to grave risks. It would, perhaps, have been better not to undertake any degree of protection whatever of Japanese subjects in China than to undertake a task which has led to so distressing an occurrence.

One point the Secretary clearly sees, and that is that this Government cannot allow itself to be deceived by the Chinese authorities, no matter what our exact rights or obligations are. According to Mr. Ralph—and this is one of the most explicit of his statements and is apparently made on the authority of our Consul General—there were pledges made both before the surrender of the Japanese students and at the time of that surrender, that they should not be executed or maltreated, but should be held as prisoners until the close of the war. According to Mr. Gresham, the Chinese Minister distinctly agreed that no decisive action should be taken as to the students surrendered until after the arrival of Minister Denby, then on his way back to China after leave of absence. If, then, the statements that these pledges were given and that the students were tortured or killed are verified on proper inquiry, our Government will have against China a cause of complaint of the gravest character and justification for decisive action. Ample apology for the offense, and such indemnity as the United States may find it right to impose, would be the objects to which action would ultimately be directed. That would be the logical and only efficient corrective to any harm done by what has taken place.

DOES THE TARIFF LEAGUE ASK FOR 1,000 PER CENT.?

The organ of the American Protective Tariff League (The American Economist) published last week an article on wool, designed in part to show that there ought to be a high duty on the cheap and coarse wools which are used in making carpets, and which are imported for the good reason that they are not produced in this country. More than 75 per cent. of the wool imported in 1893 was of this class, the carpetmaker's raw material, and the imposition of a duty on such wool has been one of the greatest absurdities of American tariff legislation. The old duty was even increased by the McKinley act, and in 1893 the McKinley tax on this raw materia' was equivalent to almost 33 per cent.

The American Economist asserts that our climate is "adapted to the growing of superior carpet wools." "What a country may be able to do climatically," it continues, "is of little importance, however, if the financial side of the problem is not advantageous. The fact seems to be plain that we do not produce our own carpet wools, and the reason seems to be plain also, viz., that there has been less money for the producer in growing the cheap, coarse grades than in growing the fine ones." And by its comments upon a letter from a wool dealer it leads the reader to infer that there has been "less money" in growing carpet wool simply because the duty has not been high enough.

No tariff that the American people could be induced to impose could make an intelligent American wool grower use his time and labor in keeping a sheep whose coarse fleece, suitable for carpets, must always and everywhere be worth much less than a fleece of fine clothing or combing wool, so long as he should not be forbidden by law to use the same time and labor in keeping a sheep whose fleece must be worth at least twice as much. But if there are people in Asia who are willing to grow that kind of wool, this country may fairly buy their wool and derive benefit from their willingness to supply it. Does the League believe that any practicable tariff could enable the wool grower in this country to sell coarse carpet wool at the price of fine clothing wool?

Has the American Protective Tariff League forgotten what it said not long ago in this same weekly organ about the tariff on carpet wool? If so, we shall refresh its memory by directing its attention to the following, its own utterance:

"The assertion is again advanced that the United States is capable of producing the bulk of the carpet wools used in the country. We think this is an unfortunate position for the wool growers to take; for it is very far from an undisputed truth that the lower grades of carpet wool can be produced in this country except under such conditions of protection as would make the business an absurdity. It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wools are from wild sheep, and could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection. It would be far better to concede this truth, and endeavor to reach a combination with the carpet manufacturers based upon a reasonable and fair statement of facts."

Will the Tariff League now, using its own estimate, recommend the imposition of a duty of "from 500 to 1,000 per cent." upon carpet wool, in order that domestic wool growers may be encouraged to produce carpet wool "under such conditions of protection as would make the business an absurdity"?

The McKinley tax on the coarse carpet wools of Asia has been cut off, and it will never be restored.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

There could be no better indication of returning prosperity than the railroad earnings for the third week of November. Although a dull period of the year, the general tendency is toward betterment. Nearly all of the roads in the West and Southwest report an increase, and most of the roads that do not show an increase over last year report a decided improvement in revenue over the preceding weeks.

The Southern Railway Company, for the third week in November, reports an increase of $24,886 in earnings; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, for the same period, shows an increase of $24,637, the Norfolk and Western an increase of $20,750, the Northern Pacific $22,892, the International and Great Northern $22,746, the Missouri Pacific $22,000, the St. Louis Southwestern $12,000, the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City $10,735, the Texas and Pacific $9,990, the Lake Erie and Western $10,037, the Western New-York and Pennsylvania $3,300, the New-York, Ontario and Western $5,896, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville $2,489, the Chesapeake and Ohio $4,254, the Evansville and Terre Haute $1,553, the Cincinnati, Jackson and Michigan $1,231, the Evansville and Indianapolis $784, the Mexican National $4,519, and the Kanawha and Michigan $869.

The Louisville and Nashville, on more than $400,000 of business in the third week of the current month, shows a small increase of about $25. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, which has been one of the heaviest losers in consequence of the collapse of the grain traffic, cuts its loss of earnings down from $194,000 in the second week of November to $111,000 in the third week.

THE NAVY AND ITS NEEDS.

The process of rebuilding the fleet, which Mr. Herbert describes in his annual report, of which a summary is printed on our thirteenth page, has reached a peculiar stage. The armor on which the two great foundries at Bethlehem and Pittsburg have so long been at work will all have been delivered a few months hence. The guns for the ships now built or building are also nearly all completed, and so are the projectiles. The ships themselves will all be ready by or before the close of the fiscal year now to be provided for, except, perhaps, the Iowa and Brooklyn and the few torpedo boats not yet ordered.

The Secretary, therefore, calls upon Congress to take another step forward by authorizing three more 10,000-ton battle ships and a dozen torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each. He is handicapped by needing also nearly $31,000,000 for the next fiscal year's expenses, which is more than $3,000,000 beyond his last year's estimates and more than $5,500,000 beyond the last session's naval appropriations. He is able to show, however, that the excess now demanded is largely due to the approaching completion of the ships building, and that the annual item for shipbuilding, which is now $13,259,392, will dwindle to only $750,000 on present work during the subsequent year. Congress will therefore be justified in pushing on new construction, and it should do so while the skilled workmen are still assembled at the shops and shipyards. The Secretary also advises the accumulation of a reserve supply of guns and projectiles, not only for the navy, but for the merchant ships that may be brought in as auxiliaries in time of war. A striking illustration of this need is that, although the Paris and New-York have been under Government pay ever since they exchanged the English for the American flag, we "have not a gun to put upon them."

While thus setting forth the needs of the new fleet, the Secretary's review of the twelvemonth finds much progress to record. The armor of our ships, thanks to nickel alloy and the Harvey process, is believed to be "far and away the best in the world," and European navies are adopting our methods of manufacture. Excellent guns and projectiles have been secured, and the splendid speed runs of vessels like the New-York, Olympia, Columbia, and Minneapolis attest the character of our steam machinery. The Secretary's order making the Bureau of Construction and Repair responsible for the design, strength, and stability of vessels is his contribution to the improvement of the bureau system, following the steps taken by Secretaries Whitney and Tracy.

It is justly considered a subject of congratulation that the non-partisan labor system at navy yards has been adhered to, and with most excellent results, so that, in the opinion of some officers, the Government could fairly compete with private yards, if it chose to do so, in the cost of constructing vessels and machinery. The naval militia continues to excite enthusiastic interest, a total of 2,549 officers and men now serving in eleven States, while four other States have authorized organizations. But Mr. Herbert points out that 2,000 more enlisted men are needed, some of whom could be employed as care-takers for great battle ships and cruisers withdrawn from commission yet kept in condition for service. Congress is also looked to for the reorganization of the officers' personnel.

But the central point in the Secretary's report seems to us to be its plea for continuing the work of naval construction with unabated spirit and energy. His suggestion that one of the new battle ships should be called the Kearsarge, in marked exception to the policy of naming such vessels after States, is noteworthy, and his regret that the famous conqueror of the Alabama should have been wrecked "upon a well-known reef in a time of profound peace, while there was not even a cloud in the sky," will touch popular sentiment. Congress should liberally respond to the Secretary's statements of the needs of the navy.

THE DENVER IDEA OF GAMBLING.

Some peculiar financial ideas have been harbored in the capital of the State of Colorado, but none more peculiar than those set forth in a petition to Gov. Waite regarding the business advantages of gambling. Strange to say, this petition was signed by banks and business establishments of "prominence," and not by gamblers or rattle-brained fanatics, and the Populist Governor did himself credit for once by refusing to grant it.

Civilization seems to have advanced far enough in Denver to prevent these petitioners from defending gambling on moral grounds or denying the harm it does to the character of a community, for they asked that it be tolerated on business grounds alone. Possibly no other view of the matter occurred to them. Closing the "hells," say these respectable bankers and traders, is "detrimental to the business interests of the City of Denver"; it renders buildings and parts of buildings tenantless and deprives their owners of rent; it keeps a "large amount of money" from coming into the city and being "put into circulation," and "trade and all kinds of business are affected thereby." For these reasons the petitioners requested that the hells be permitted to be opened by such responsible men as would "conduct them with decency and propriety," and under such regulations as the Police Department might prescribe.

All this is so charmingly practical and businesslike that one has no disposition to dwell upon the moral, social, and legal aspects of the case. It is the curious financial standard of Denver that excites interest. Nobody can pretend that gambling produces anything or adds in any way to the wealth of the community at large. It is simply a means of effecting an exchange of values from one person to another, mainly as the result of chance, a percentage being absorbed in the process by the managers of the concern. The paying of rent and of the expense of management is a dead loss, and, as no consideration is given in any exchange of the possession of money, the whole operation is unproductive and worse than profitless for everybody but the blacklegs that run the business and the sharpers who fleece the luckless or the unwary. Anybody's gain is necessarily somebody else's loss.

But Denver may attract money from the mining camps and the ranches and have it "put in circulation" for whisky and other commodities while the victims of her enterprise are in the city, attracted by the fascination of the gambling hells. In no other way is there business benefit in tolerating such places, and to encourage them on that ground is to make of the city itself a municipal blackleg and sharper, seeking by infamous means to absorb the wealth of other communities. No wonder her people see no harm in paying debts with sixty-cent dollars.

ADDICKS'S DIVORCE SUIT.

It is unfortunate for Addicks, but it may be very fortunate for the people of Delaware in particular, and of the United States in general, that his wife should have brought a suit for divorce against him just at this time. The impudence of a crude hustler like Addicks in aspiring to be a member of the Senate of the United States is still stupefying, after all that has happened to degrade that body. For Delaware is not a mere mining camp or lumber camp, where we might expect to see a man running for Senator upon the sole ground that he had money and was willing to spend it. It is an old Commonwealth, with decorous traditions and a corporate self-respect. One of the traditions of which the State has a right to be proud is of the distinguished and high-minded men who have represented it in the national councils, a tradition that has been worthily continued to our own day by the present Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain. It is a much more atrocious offense to public decency for a Yahoo like Addicks to undertake to represent such a State than it would be to attempt to represent a community as crude as himself, though we really cannot affirm, even with Stewart and Allen and Peffer clearly in mind, that the crudest Commonwealths have ever sunk so low as to send an Addicks to the Senate.

These are the conclusions of decent people throughout the country, and they have appealed with peculiar force to the decent people of Delaware, whose State pride has been deeply wounded by Addicks's impudence. Of course, these Delawareans have been bestirring themselves to avert the shame of Addicks from their State and to prevent the carrying out of the corrupt bargain in virtue of which Addicks expects to be sent to the Senate. When public opinion reaches a certain pitch of unanimity and intensity, even a hired legislator will not dare to defy it, and it has been the aim of the decent people in Delaware to create a sentiment that the legislators of whom Addicks is the mortgagee cannot withstand, so that the man cannot foreclose the mortgage which he holds.

Everything, therefore, which comes out to increase and emphasize the disrepute of Addicks does good. The fact that he is a jobber in franchises, and has made his money thereby, ought to be conclusive. Equally conclusive should be the consideration that he proposes to spend the money so amassed in buying a Senatorship. Then, the man is not really a Delawarean, and he uses his alleged residence in Delaware merely as a pretext for getting into the Senate, as he might use his residence in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts or New-York, if he could get into the Senate as cheaply from one of these large and expensive States. But all these considerations have been known and operative all along, and they do not seem to have made the contemptuous rejection of Addicks by the Legislature of Delaware a foregone conclusion. There are people who can stand all these things, but who will nevertheless be revolted by the prospect of having a man for Senator whose wife will not live with him and is suing him for divorce. Into the merits of the matter, which is going before the courts, it would be improper now to enter. But, whether Addicks is guilty or not of what his wife charges him with, her charges are calculated to increase the disgust already entertained for him on account of his antecedents and his effrontery, and to recruit the number of the disgusted. So that it is very good that the charges have been made and that the domestic troubles of the Addickses are likely to do a valuable public service by increasing the popular repulsion to the notion of the male Addicks as a Senator.

THE CZAR'S PROGRAMME.

A reforming Czar is about as incongruous and inconceivable a notion as that of a reforming Pope, with which Carlyle made merry upon the accession of Pius IX. For, in any real improvement of Russia, the abolition of the Czarship must be the first article. It is rather melancholy, though interesting, to perceive that the new Czar has a programme of reform. Like a certain Tammany boss of New-York, he proposes "to give the people good government," ignoring the fact, which has also been extensively ignored in New-York, that it is the people who must give themselves good government, or go without it. The specific propositions of the Czar are, however, unobjectionable. Especially is the adoption of a more lenient policy toward the Poles to be commended. Now that Russia is refunding her loan at 4 per cent., there is no reason why she should charge more than she pays to the persons to whom she makes advances.

These things can be done by the will of the Czar. But there are other reforms which his manifesto promises which he is powerless to effect. As to them he is under the necessity of acting through the subordinates whose power and whose exactions he is trying to limit. To put a stop to official extortion and corruption is as much beyond the power of the Czar of Russia as of the Emperor of China. And yet the extortion and corruption are themselves the product of the system of which the Czar is the representative. He is in the unfortunate position of a man with unlimited power for mischief and very limited power for good. But his manifesto is an encouraging indication that he means to make the best use he can of these limited powers.

John Y. McKane will serve out his sentence without interference by the Court of Appeals, which settled his case yesterday. That fact is in itself satisfactory. It is still more so to know that the law as construed and acted on by the lawyers for the people in this most important matter is declared by the highest court actually to be the law. Every man of sense and decency who followed the case felt that Messrs. Shepard and Tracy proved beyond all doubt the guilt of McKane, that the trial was fairly and carefully conducted, and that the verdict was just. It would have been a great pity had there been any loophole for the escape of so guilty a criminal by means of a technical error. The counsel are entitled to the gratitude of the whole State for the thoroughness with which this work was done, and for the great care and sound judgment which the decision of the Court of Appeals shows that they exercised.

Kolb of Alabama may have a sufficient number of crazy followers to get himself and them into trouble, though there is not much danger that they will give the State any serious trouble. It seems that at Selma some effort has been made by Kolbites to get possession of arms and ammunition, and the armories have been put under guard. The militia companies of the city have also received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Montgomery at a moment's notice. It will be a wise precaution for the authorities of the State, the county, and the City of Montgomery to be prepared to maintain the peace on Saturday, but if they act with firmness and promptitude Kolb's threatened seizure of the Government will be as ridiculous as Coxey's assault upon the Capitol at Washington. They should be prepared to deal promptly with any violator of law.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE

When man smashes man on the most approved plan,
When eyes are knocked out in a sickening bout,
When noses are broken by just the same token,
And teeth are sent flying, and each man is trying
To hit his opponent till senseless or dying,
To law and to order is this a defiance?
Oh! no, that is boxing reduced to a science!

When boy meets with boy, or, say, hobbledehoy,
And they kick and they fight in a perfect delight,
With shouting and swearing and each other tearing—
A terrible strife, for it's war to the knife,
Till some of the youths are disabled for life.
Would you call it a game, this free fight of the giants?
Oh! yes, that is football reduced to a science.

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY.

From The Mail and Express of Nov. 27.

The most important development in the newspaper world at present is the breaking away of the Southern Associated Press from its old ally, known as the Associated Press, and its union with the strong and prosperous United Press Association, which now covers the news of the world, and supplies it in this country to all the great subordinate press associations, including the most influential journals in every city in the land. The Southern Associated Press was the last of the powerful auxiliary organizations to stand out against the United Press, and its affiliation with the latter is therefore of the deepest significance. It gives to the United Press practically the control of the news field throughout the United States, and puts it beyond the reach of successful competition. We congratulate General Manager Phillips on his latest successful coup.

From The Brooklyn Standard Union of Nov. 27.

The readers of The Standard Union will be glad to learn that its facilities for news getting have just been greatly increased through the coming into the United Press Association—called for short the U. P.—of the entire Southern Associated Press.

The clients in Brooklyn of the United Press are, besides The Standard Union, The Times and The Citizen.

While the immense territory in the South was already efficiently covered by the United Press, it may be readily understood the additional facilities furnished by the joining to it of practically all the Southern papers makes it certain no fact of interest occurring in that great section of our country can escape record in the journals which, with The Standard Union, make up the splendid clientèle of the United Press.

From The San Francisco Daily Report, Nov. 27.

The Report extends the right hand of fellowship to the Southern Associated Press. The latter has left the Associated Press and joined the active and vigorous United Press, an organization which supplies The Report with its telegraphic news.

Excellent Service of the United Press.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The Cincinnati Post, in an editorial to-day, says:

Following up its scoop on the Czar's death and the superior account of the funeral, the United Press yesterday again distanced the boastful Chicago organization styling itself The Associated Press by giving the quickest, most complete, and most comprehensive story of the royal wedding. In detail the account sent out by the Associated Press could not come in the same line of comparison.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 27.—In commenting on the alleged cable dispatches circulated by the Associated Press, in which Port Arthur was said to have been captured by the Japanese, The Gazette says editorially:

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the concern known as the Associated Press announced that Port Arthur was taken four times before it finally fell. The United Press waited until the fortress was actually taken before sending out the news of its fall. This is only a fair sample of the difference in accuracy between the reports of the two associations.

MRS. GRANNIS'S RECEPTION

She Entertains Her Associates of Election Day.

A COLORED FOUNDLING BAPTIZED

A Pleasant Evening's Entertainment for Workers of the Twenty-second—Some of Mrs. Grannis's Letters.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis gave a reception last night at her home to the men who worked with her at the polling place in the Twenty-second Election District of the Second Assembly District last election day, when she served as a watcher.

Her spacious parlors at 33 East Twenty-second Street were comfortably filled during the entire evening, and Mrs. Grannis and her many personal friends did all in their power to make the Captains, their wives, and sweethearts enjoy the evening at their ease.

Mrs. Grannis invited many of the most prominent men and women in the city to aid her in extending, as she expressed it, "a hearty democratic welcome to the officers who served at the polling place 68 Oliver Street on election day in behalf of the overwhelming victory of right over wrong, which we realize was brought about by a union of the better element of the Democratic with the Republican Party, and to acknowledge the courtesy of these men toward the woman watcher who served at the polls."

Many who were invited were unable to come. Some of them were previously engaged, and others were at the dinner to Dr. Parkhurst.

Among those at the reception were Coroner-elect William O'Meagher, Coroner-elect Emil W. Hoeber and wife, John W. Goff, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Clapp, Miss Jennie B. Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Urquhart, W. W. Urquhart, Jr., Miss Kate Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Scripture, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Astley, the Rev. and Mrs. William G. French, Mrs. Orson Taylor, Miss Gertrude Eastman, Frances Leon Chrisman, Anna M. Weld, Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Mrs. Victoria Matthews, Isidor Lewi, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Cutler, and Miss E. A. Daily.

Among those who sent regrets were Mayor-elect and Mrs. W. L. Strong, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Charles D. Kellogg, Rabbi F. de Sola Mendes, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Lozier, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Teall, Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge, Mr. and Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Dr. Josephine Walter, Col. and Mrs. H. H. Hadley, J. N. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stearns, Anthony Comstock, the Rev. Wendell Prince, the Rev. Samuel Colcord, Mary E. Ramsey, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, and James J. Walsh.

The guests of the evening from the Second Assembly District were T. C. Wisker, James J. Shaughnessy, William Collins, Michael Hart, Maurice J. Kennedy, Hugh P. Farrell, John Vitz, Thomas Fleming, Joseph E. Humphrey, Leon A. Dufour, John P. Wynn, Charles Dufour, Miss Nolan, and Miss Lizzie Wisker.

Every attention was bestowed upon Mrs. Grannis's guests by herself and friends, who made the evening agreeable and one long to be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

After Mme. Jaffan's performance on the piano, Mrs. Grannis welcomed her guests in a few words appropriate to the occasion. She was followed by Miss Barkalow, Mrs. Norman Astley, Everett Clapp, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas said, among other things: "The women are not working for party, but for reform, and we now feel that we have an influence. This is a day of reform, and I am glad that I am in it."

At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Grannis introduced to the assemblage a three-month-old colored baby. She found it in the street with its mother some weeks ago, took both to her home, and has since provided for them.

The child, after being made much of by the women present, was then baptized by the Rev. Dr. Arnold. Her name was given by Mrs. Grannis, and she will henceforth be known to the world as "Christian League Woodyear."

The Captains and their wives then partook of a bountiful supper, which was presided over by Miss Kate Urquhart, Miss Lena Feorth, and Mrs. Hugh Howard.

Among the letters of commendation and congratulation that Mrs. Grannis received was the following from M. Louise Thomas:

680 Lexington Avenue, Nov. 24, 1894.

My Dear Mrs. Grannis: I cordially accept your kind invitation for next Tuesday evening, the 27th. inst., to honor those kind gentlemen, both Democratic and Republican, who were so polite to our dear woman watcher at the polls on election day. It is a happy idea of yours to thus honor them, as every true woman in New-York will agree.

How I wish that Mayor-elect Strong would make earnest and real his hint of appointing a woman Commissioner of Streets. He probably intended it as a mere pleasantry, a "manly joke," at the banquet table, something like "The ladies. God bless 'em!" but if he could rise to the situation and make such an appointment, I really believe it would be the master stroke of his administration.

Some men would laugh, but every woman in New-York would feel a sort of personal responsibility in helping to secure a clean city, and with such a result obtained criticism would be silenced and all good men would rejoice.

The following extracts from letters to Mrs. Grannis will tend to show how her action was received by her friends:

Mrs. Orson Taylor wrote:

I have no fear but we will always have the protection needed on similar occasions, and it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge their courtesy through their instrumentality.

Victoria Matthews wrote:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations for your strong, unswerving adherence to principle. I have felt to come and congratulate you in person ever since the victory of the memorable 6th.

David James Burrell wrote:

I have read about your pluck and faithfulness at the polls. It was a great victory, and those who stood by the staff had as much to do with it as those who were in the high places of the field.

Although the reception was from 8:30 until 10:30 P. M., it was almost midnight before the guests were allowed to depart.

Mistook the Emblems.

From The Washington Post.

"There was an element of luck in the election of the Hon. William Owens over Judge Denny, in the Breckinridge district," remarked Mr. George Stewart of Paris, Ky. "It was due to the presence of a Prohibition ticket in the field. This ticket had on it a phoenix as an emblem, while the Republican ticket bore the device of an eagle. A great many illiterate voters confused the two, as the pictures looked greatly alike, and voted for the Prohibitionist, thinking they were voting for the Republican candidate. In this way I am satisfied Judge Denny lost 200 or 300 votes, or more than enough to have defeated Mr. Owens, with his 101 plurality."

Calvary Baptist Church Thanksgiving.

The Thanksgiving service at the Calvary Baptish Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, will be held at 11 o'clock. A patriotic sermon will be delivered by the pastor, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, his subject being, "Several Kinds of Protection Earnestly Demanded and Partly Secured by the American People." Gen. T. J. Morgan, formerly Indian Commissioner, will make a short address on "Protection of the Ballot." The Boys' Brigade will be present in a body. The public is invited to attend this service.

ON THE MARCH TO PEKIN

Viceroy Li Hung Chang Has Lost the Rest of His Wardrobe.

DETRING ASKS FOR AN INTERVIEW

Merchants Are Reshipping Goods to Shanghai in the Fear of Looters—Wei-Hai-Wei to be Captured Soon.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—A portion of the Japanese force has been withdrawn from Port Arthur, probably to take part in a movement on Talien-Wan. The British war ship Daphne has left the fleet at Che-Foo for Tien-Tsin, taking with her a guard of fifty marines.

A dispatch to The Shanghai Mercury from Tien-Tsin says that Li Hung Chang has departed for Pao-Ting-Foo, where he will surrender the Viceroyship to Liu-Kun-Yi.

Merchants of New-Chwang, fearing looters, are reshipping merchandise to Shanghai. Chinese troops are disembarking at New-Chwang from a foreign vessel. It is expected in Che-Foo that Wei-Hai-Wei will be captured early in December. Refugees from Port Arthur are arriving here.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Tokio, saying that the Japanese will next land troops to the eastward of Wei-Hai-Wei, attacking that place from the rear, and afterward march to Pekin.

The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has been deprived by the Emperor of all his honors. He is permitted, however, to retain his public functions.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs:

"The steamer Laiyue, formerly Chinese, has arrived at Kobe, flying the German flag. She brings among her passengers Mr. Detring and several other Chinese officials. Mr. Detring has already applied through the Governor of Hiogo, for an official interview with Count Ito, the Japanese Prime Minister, presumably for the purpose of discussing terms of peace. He brings with him a letter from Li Hung Chang."

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Yokohama says that the Mikado has sent the following message to Count Oyama's army:

"Port Arthur, the gateway of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, was regarded by the enemy as the barrier of their country, but you captured it with one effort. I highly approve your services. As the cold is increasing and as the end is still far off, keep yourselves in good health that you may continue your exertions."

A similar message has been sent to the Japanese naval force at Port Arthur.

It is said that Col. von Hanneken was first designated to assist Port Arthur, and that the Chinese plan was altered to enable him to organize the defense of Shan-Hai-Kwan. This is an immensely important position, inasmuch as it is the point of departure from the coast of the high road to Pekin. It is believed that his labors have made the city impregnable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Admiral Carpenter cabled to the Navy Department this morning from Che-Foo that the Baltimore would leave at once for Nagasaki. It is presumed that the Admiral found nothing requiring a telegraphic report at Port Arthur, where he went last Saturday, and that the ship is sent to Nagasaki for coal. She has been in Corean and Chinese ports, away from a coal supply, for nearly two months, and her bunkers are probably empty.

JAPAN HAS NO FAITH IN CHINA.

Little Anxiety to Discuss Peace Before the Celestials Beg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Neither the Japanese nor the Chinese Legation is in receipt of any intelligence to-day bearing upon the proposed negotiations for peace between the respective countries from which they are accredited. The impression still prevails in diplomatic circles that until a definite understanding has been reached there will be no cessation of warlike movements on the part of Japan.

The Japanese, it is said, are thoroughly distrustful of China, and the war spirit in their own country is so strong that the sentiment of the people is favorable to the entire subjugation of the Chinese Nation before receiving overtures of peace upon the most favorable basis. The capture of Wei-Hai-Wei, which lies south of Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, will probably be accomplished within a few days, but its fall is not necessary to a successful march to Pekin. Wei-Hai-Wei is the great military arsenal of China, but it is not nearly so strongly fortified, nor so important from a strategic standpoint, as Port Arthur. No doubt exists here in well-informed circles that Pekin will be in the hands of the Japanese within a fortnight or so, unless the negotiations for peace are agreed upon in the interim.

It is still asserted that Mr. Dietering, the chief of the Chinese Customs, who is now in Tokio, is not vested with plenary powers, but, as was pointed out in these dispatches two days ago, is in Japan merely to acquaint himself with the sentiments of the Emperor's advisers as a preliminary to peace. It is also said that Japan has not as yet stated what terms would be satisfactory to her. The reports that Japan will accept a certain sum as a war indemnity are regarded as misleading and without substantial basis.

The real negotiations for peace, it is said, will be arranged through the American Ministers at Pekin and Tokio, with the consent of the United States Government. It will be the business of these gentlemen to bring the two nations together, after which the conclusion of the affair will be left wholly in their own hands. It is believed here, although nothing official upon the subject has been received, that China has already made a proposition through the United States representatives at Pekin and Tokio to the Japanese Government.

It is still asserted in diplomatic circles that Great Britain, not satisfied with the condition of affairs in the East and with the prospect of the settlement of the war on terms favorable to Japan, continues anxious to interfere and forcibly prevent any further aggressions on the part of Japan. The impression also prevails that Great Britain has not wholly abandoned her efforts to secure the co-operation of the United States in this direction.

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Several Plates of the Anchoria Were Damaged in a Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Anchor Line steamer Anchoria, while lying at anchor at Glasgow, had several of her plates damaged by being collided with by the British steamer Ruthergien. The latter vessel was not injured.

An examination has been ordered of the British steamer Belgravia, which sprang a leak while loading at Palermo.

An examination of the cargo of the French steamer Colonia, Capt. Lequeaux, at Havre, from New-Orleans, in the fore hold of which fire was discovered when she was seven days at sea, shows that 250 bales of cotton were damaged by the flames and 600 bales by water.

The German bark Hampton Court, Capt. Borgwardt, which put into Fayal Oct. 5, while on a voyage from Darien, for Southampton, leaky, and with her cargo shifted, has been three times surveyed. It is estimated that full repairs will cost £1,800, and that temporary repairs to enable her to proceed can be made for £500.

Fire was discovered in the cabin of the British bark Highland Home, Capt. McWhirr, lying loaded at Liverpool for Portland, Oregon, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the extent of $250 was done.

The American ship Southern Cross, Capt. Bailey, from London Oct. 27 for New-York, was spoken Nov. 8 in latitude 48 north, longitude 10 west, much dismantled and badly strained.

Advices from Gibraltar say that the British ship Southern Cross lost two of her crew in the gale which recently swept the Atlantic.

The Central News has received a dispatch denying the report of the foundering of the Italian torpedo cruiser Monzambano. The facts are that the vessel went ashore and sustained some damage, but was subsequently floated and towed to Venice.

DEATH OF BISMARCK'S WIFE.

Her Life and Virtues, the Loss of Which Deeply Affect Him.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Princess Bismarck died at Varzin at 5 o'clock this morning. Her eldest son, Count Herbert Bismarck, arrived at Varzin yesterday evening in obedience to a summons, and other members of the family are on their way there.

The Princess died in the arms of her husband, who had been watching her throughout the night. She was fully conscious until fifteen minutes before her death.

Prince Bismarck is completely broken down by the death of his wife, although it was not altogether unexpected, in view of her recent repeated attacks of fainting fits. A few weeks ago, when the Princess's condition was growing worse, Prince Bismarck said to his old butler, whose wife was dangerously ill: "My friend, I share your grief heartily. I am in the same terrible position as yourself. Everybody is passing away before ourselves."

Dr. Schweninger, fearing serious consequences in the case of Prince Bismarck, owing to symptoms of a recurrence of the Prince's old troubles, is concentrating his attention upon the ex-Chancellor.

Prince Bismarck has for some time past had a premonition of catastrophe to himself or his wife, before they should leave Varzin, and has recently said repeatedly that if the Princess Bismarck could only go to Friedrichsruh in tolerably fair condition all might be well. He now has fears that he himself may not make the journey in safety.

Prince Bismarck this morning sent a telegram to the Emperor, apprising his Majesty of the death of the Princess, in reply to which the Kaiser telegraphed to the ex-Chancellor a long message of sympathy.

The funeral of the Princess will probably take place at Schoenhausen.

The North German Gazette, in an editorial article on the death of Princess Bismarck, says:

The nation sympathizes sincerely with its old and great statesman and co-founder of the empire in the irreparable loss he has experienced. It is well known what share she took in Prince Bismarck's work, and full thanks belong to her from Germany for aiding her husband to attain his ideals.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Princess Bismarck died of dropsy. Among the senders of messages of condolence are the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Baden, ex-Chancellor von Caprivi, and Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. The Prince's doctors insist that he must speedily return home, on account of his prostration and sorrow. Prince Bismarck's daughter, the Countess Rantzau, will henceforth live with her father."

Johanna Friedricke Charlotte Eleanore von Bismarck was born on April 11, 1824, of a noble Pomeranian family. Her father, Heinrich-Ernst Jacob von Puttkamer of Viarthem, belonged to the ancient family of Lords of the Manor, von Schlawe, von Rugenwalde, and Counts of Newenburg and Tauchel, who, since the fourteenth century, have ranked among the most powerful of the Pomeranian nobles.

Prince Bismarck first made the acquaintance of his late wife in 1845, at the house of his friend, Moritz von Blankenburg, a well-known leader of the Conservative Party in the Prussian House of Delegates and the Diet.

Their acquaintance became more intimate while on a journey to the Hartz, on which both accompanied the Blankenburgs. In 1847, two years after the acquaintance began, Bismarck asked Fraulein Johanna to become his wife.

Her family was not at first disposed to accept his proposals. At that time Bismarck enjoyed a rather unique reputation. He was surnamed "Der Tolle Bismarck," (mad Bismarck,) and had earned this title by his numerous duels, his daring feats of horsemanship, and some widely-spread anecdotes concerning his attitude generally toward professors, burgomasters, and other respectable members of what German students call "Philistine society." To quiet, respectable, religious people like the Puttkamers he did not appear a very eligible suitor for an only and beloved child.

Bismarck, however, settled the question at once. He walked up to Fräulein Johanna, and, having ascertained by a look that she sided with him, he folded her in his arms and said, turning to her astonished relatives: "What God has united, no man shall put asunder."

No man attempted to do so, and shortly after the first German Diet, in which he began to take a stand as a political leader, on July 28, 1847, Deichhauptman von Bismarck-Schoenhausen married Fräulein Johanna von Puttkamer. They went to Italy on their wedding tour, and then set up housekeeping in the old, quiet stone mansion of the Bismarcks at Schoenhausen, in their old provincial home.

Here, where Bismarck himself was born, his first child and only daughter, Marie Elizabeth Johanna, was born on the 21st of August, 1848. Of his two sons, the elder, Herbert Nicholaus Heinrich Ferdinand, was born at Berlin on the 29th of December, 1849, and the younger, Wilhelm Otto Albrecht, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 1st of August, 1852.

Throughout life the Princess von Bismarck preserved all the simplicity of her youth. She was a perfect specimen, in the best sense of the word, of the German hausfrau. She was very quiet, bore her honors as the most natural thing in the world, held fast by the old friends of humbler days, and had but one great object in life—to make her husband and children happy. She accompanied her husband wherever he was called by his duties, and created for him the home life which the Man of Blood and Iron loved so well, and in which he found repose and refreshment from his labors. She cared for her husband and children in a peaceful, motherly way, and her serenity and patience, which have always secured for Bismarck a quiet home, certainly contributed to his success through life. "She it is," he once said to a friend, "who has made me what I am."

FRENCH TREATY WITH CANADA

Chamber of Deputies Discusses and Adopts the Stipulations.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted to adopt the proposed commercial arrangement with Canada.

The opponents of the Canadian commercial arrangement urged the Chamber to take notice of the advantages which had been accorded to Canadian timber and apples, which were hurtful to the producers of Northern France. Canada's concessions to the trade of Southern France, they argued, did not compensate for the injury done to the northern part of the republic.

M. Berger replied that the Canadian convention would facilitate the export of French wines and general French products, which would go to the Orient by way of the new direct line of steamers from France to the Dominion of Canada.

Comte de Pontbriant condemned the constant changes in the tariff. The convention, he said, would prevent the sale of French apples and preserved fruits.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister, contended that the convention would be to the advantage of French commerce generally. This was the first time that Canada had concluded a treaty by virtue of the powers recently conceded to the Dominion by the Imperial Government. Recollecting her origin, Canada had decided to conclude her first treaty with France. [Applause.]

M. Hemon said it was a fact that the population of Canada was largely composed of descendants of the Bretons and Normans, but that ought not to be a reason for the adoption of a treaty with the Dominion that would be harmful to the agriculturists of Western France, nor ought the maritime industry of the country be injured merely in order to favor the wine trade. Canada, he said, bought very little wine, and the convention was much in the nature of dropping the prey for the shadow.

MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS.

Washington Has Not Received Official Reports from Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Department of State is still without official information of the alleged Armenian massacres in Turkey, and in the absence of dispatches on the subject from Minister Terrell, is disposed to consider the accounts received by Armenians in this country as highly exaggerated.

Minister Terrell has always proved an exceptionally active diplomatic officer, and it is regarded as improbable that he should neglect to inform the department of such wholesale slaughter of Christians as has been reported. Besides, two Armenian consular officers of long experience and demonstrated reliability are near the scenes of the alleged outrages.

Officials of the department, while conceding that there may have been atrocities on a much smaller scale than represented, are confident that no American interests have been jeopardized, and that being the case, this Government, they consider, is not called upon as yet to take any active interest in the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Francis S. Stevenson, M. P., Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, presided at an Armenian meeting in London this evening, at which a number of letters and telegrams were read favoring the proposed indignation meeting in London in December.

The Chairman, in his speech, said he must again protest, as he had done in the House of Commons, against the mistaken and unworthy policy of Great Britain in persisting in screening the infamous agents of Turkey in Armenia. Lord Kimberley's complacency in his recent letter in reply to the Armenian Society was remarkable. He thought the Foreign Secretary failed to appreciate the feeling of Englishmen. It was little short of criminal to have withheld consular reports from Parliament, as had been done in the last four years, especially in view of Mr. Gladstone's emphatic utterances when denouncing the Armenian horrors in 1889. The speaker appealed to the press to assist to the utmost the Armenian cause. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association, appealed for united action.

RUSSIAN JEWS FORGIVE RUSSIA.

Service of Prayer for the Czar in Paris's Great Synagogue.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Russian Jews in this city attended a service of prayer for the Czar in the principal synagogue to-day. The Grand Rabbi preached a long sermon, the tenor of which was that the Jews nursed no resentment against the Czar for regrettable misunderstandings in the past.

The preacher lauded Alexander III.'s peace policy, and exhorted all to pray for his soul, as well as for the Czar Nicholas, his wife, and all their relatives.

The service was followed by the ceremony of the swearing of allegiance to Nicholas II., which took place in the synagogue in the presence of the Russian Consul and the secretary of the Russian Embassy. Four hundred persons took the oath.

GESTURE OF MEXICAN WARFARE

Zaragosa Has Sailed for the Coast of Guatemala Under Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The Mexican man of war Zaragosa sailed shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. She is under orders to proceed to the Gautemalan coast to protect Mexican interests.

BRAZILIAN NAVY PRECAUTION.

Four Cruisers Are to be Built in the Germania Dockyard.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Kiel stating that the Brazilian Government has ordered the construction of four cruisers in the Germania dock yard.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Now Brescia, Bologna, and Verona Feel the Terrifying Commotion.

ROME, Nov. 27.—A violent shock of earthquake, having motions both undulatory and vertical, was felt at Brescia at 6:15 o'clock this morning. The shock was followed by a rumbling sound. Similar shocks were felt at Bologna and Verona. The average duration of the shocks was four seconds.

Earthquake Felt in Trent.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—A brief but violent shock of earthquake was felt in Trent, in The Tyrol, this morning.

Cholera in Two Brazil States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received information through the Department of State from Consul General Townes, at Rio Janeiro, that cholera prevails in the States of Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Eight deaths have occurred. The infected districts are quarantined.

Public Execution Abolished.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—A royal decree has been issued abolishing public executions. The decree is said to have been issued because of the public exposure of the body of the Anarchist Salvator Franch, recently executed in Barcelona.

Caesar's Loss by Fire $2,000.

Fully a dozen cases of imported silks and velvets were destroyed by fire in the importing house of H. A. Caesar, 20 and 22 Greene Street, last night. The loss is about $2,000.

Harvard-University of Pennsylvania Football Game.

At Philadelphia, Thanksgiving Day.
Half Rate via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Tickets on sale 29th inst. at Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station ticket offices, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, New-York; Fulton Street Annex, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, at one fare for the round trip—$2.50—good on regular trains between New-York and Philadelphia, 29th inst. going, 30th returning.—Adv.

OUR NAVAL FORCE IN ASIA

Continued from First Page.

assurances that the prisoners should be fairly tried and that nothing conclusive should be done in their cases until after the return of Minister Denby, there would be a case of bad faith to settle that would require very strong representations from the United States to China. That would have nothing to do with the question of the guilt or innocence of the men who were tortured and then executed for an offense which they are supposed to have admitted while under torture.

Secretary Gresham says that Consul General Jernigan could not regard the Japanese as "wards," for he was not acting officially, and had no right to screen them in an official manner. Mr. Ralph is mistaken in assuming that we have established a "protectorate" over Japanese in China. If a feeling of contempt has been aroused for our administration of a "protectorate" there must still be a misunderstanding there of the office of the American representative in that country.

As to Mr. Ralph's animadverison on the strength and disposition of our naval force in Japan, the Secretary of State says that he can only say that he believes that we will have all the naval force there that is necessary when the entire squadron is on the station, and that so far there has been abundant force at all points accessible by the navy fully to protect American interests. He has not asked for more vessels, as he has not regarded it necessary that there should be a larger fleet than that now provided.

Secretary Herbert is not in Washington, having been in Alabama on business for a week. Acting Secretary McAdoo was not at home, but Rear Admiral Ramsay, who has made the details of vessels and officers for the Asiatic squadron, said that we will soon have the largest fleet on that station that has ever been in Chinese waters at one time. Mr. Ralph was not fully informed about that matter. At the time he wrote there were not four, but five, vessels on the station—the Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Petrel, and Monocacy. As soon as the situation was found to be serious and suggesting that more ships be provided to protect American interests, the Yorktown, Detroit, and Machias were added to the squadron. The Yorktown should have arrived out today. The Detroit and the Machias are on their way by the Suez Canal.

Admiral Ramsay thinks that Mr. Ralph's criticisms about the inclination of the officers to keep the ships in attractive Japanese ports and scarcely justified by the reports from the ships. The Baltimore is at Che-Foo, but will go to Nagasaki, from which point she can easily reach any point of observation to which Admiral Carpenter may deem it advisable to proceed. The Charleston is at Chemulpo, Corea, where it is deemed advisable to keep a vessel. The Concord is at Chin-Kiang, where there are some American interests to look after. The Petrel is at Niew-Chwang, in some danger of being frozen up, but is detained there at the request of Americans. The Monocacy, which is contemptuously referred to by Mr. Ralph, is considered one of the most useful ships of the fleet, as she can reach further up the rivers than some of the newer vessels of greater draught. She is now at Tien-Tsin, and is believed to be fully capable of protecting every American interest there. The additional vessels sent out after the war had begun will be distributed as Admiral Carpenter may deem advisable.

While it may be irritating to an American to find large fleets representing England, France, and Germany in Asiatic waters, that is not a new thing. Before there was war, the English squadron serving on the Asiatic coast was large, and so disposed in two sections that one could easily be enlarged at any time by drawing from the other in an emergency. Our navy will not permit the United States to attempt to vie with England in naval force in that quarter of the globe, and our commercial interests are not so great as those of England or France. Naval vessels can only be of use as protectors along the coast. The presence of two or three gunboats, more or less, would not be considered as sufficient menace to prevent a national uprising.

Whatever the condition may have been while Mr. Ralph was in Shanghai, it has never been customary for the fleets of England, Russia, and France to be there at the same time. It is usually the custom for one or two vessels to hold the station, and for the rest to go away, leaving it to those on the station, of whatever nation, to look out for the interests of all foreigners, as far as naval vessels can do so.

Of the American war ships now in Asiatic waters, or on the way there, the Baltimore is a protected cruiser of 4,600 tons displacement, with steel hull, 10,064 indicated horse power, twin screw, and a main battery of ten guns.

The Charleston is a protected cruiser of 4,040 tons displacement, with steel hull, 6,666 indicated horse-power, twin screws and a main battery of eight guns.

The Concord is a gnuboat, of 1,700 tons displacement, with steel hull, 3,405 indicated horse-power, twin screws, and a main battery of six guns.

The Petrel is a gunboat of 890 tons displacement, with wood hull, and screw.

The Monocacy is a cruiser of 1,370 tons displacement, with iron hull, 850 indicated horse-power, and paddle, and has a main battery of six guns.

The Yorktown is a gunboat of 1,700 tons displacement, with steel hull, 3,660 indicated horse-power, twin screws, and a main battery of six guns.

The Detroit is a cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, with steel hull, 5,400 indicated horse power, twin screws, and a main battery of ten guns.

The Machias is a gunboat of 1,050 tons displacement, with steel hull, 1,600 indicated horse power, twin screws, and a main battery of eight guns.

MR. RALPH'S STORY OF THE AFFAIR

Details of the Surrender, Torture, and Death of the Alleged Spies.

Julian Ralph's Shanghai Letter to Harper's Weekly of Dec. 1.

The two Japanese who were taken from our Consul General here at Shanghai have been decapitated after suffering excruciating torture, and all Americans are forced into the position of apologists for their country. It is the usual state of an American in the far East to loyally defend his Government for its mistakes and its continued ignorance of conditions here, but the present situation is uncommonly humiliating.

I will briefly repeat the story of this incident, because if we become embroiled in a war out here it cannot help having the most serious consequences, and because it is imperatively necessary that our people at home understand the situation. In Japan, which gives us credit for her introduction to modern progress, and in Shanghai, where Americans once dominated the city's enormous commercial interests, our Government has so long failed to make a creditable naval showing that our position of nakedness and helplessness arouses the amazement and pity of all foreigners.

I am safe here at present, because there are Russian and French and English war ships under my windows at the Astor House. The other day, when we Americans were struggling for fair play for two Japanese, we were all safe, because the commander of a French war ship offered us his services. Fancy this in a city that manages half the commerce of Asia!

When 1,500 Japanese assembled in Shanghai to avail themselves of the protection offered by the United States Government, they said to Mr. T. R. Jernigan, the United States Consul General, that they were delighted to throw themselves wholly in our care, certain that no harm could befall them. It was understood that, as merchants and students, they were free to remain here in the position of wards of our Government. Suddenly two Japanese were arrested on the French third of the foreign settlement at Shanghai. In the French jail they were kept twenty-four hours, and searched and cross-examined. They asked to be sent to our Consul, and this was done. The Chinese Taou-Tai (Governor of the region) demanded their surrender as spies.

Mr. Jernigan, supposing that American protection was not an empty phrase, made a desperate struggle to keep them in his control long enough for our Government to devise some means of giving them a full and fair trial, and then sending them to Japan if innocent, or to the Chinese officials if guilty. He cabled the Minister at Tokio and young Mr. Denby at Pekin, begging them to assist in obtaining delay and devising genuine protection. He could not, under diplomatic rules, cable Mr. Gresham direct. Tokio and Pekin worked in harmony with Shanghai, until word came from Washington that protection to Japanese meant the surrender of such people to their angry enemies. Mr. Gresham cabled this definition in a brief order to give up the spies.

We who are in Asia knew what that meant. We trust, amid our shame and sorrow, that our officials at home did not know as much. The Taou-Tai, his Secretaries, and the Viceroy all repeatedly assured Consul General Jernigan that if the Japanese should be surrendered they would be kindly treated. They said that even if they were proved guilty they would not be tortured, they would not be killed. They were to be kept as prisoners until the close of the war. Not only was this assurance repeatedly given before the surrender, but afterward, when the two students were delivered to the Chinese, the officials made the bargain obligatory upon themselves by repeating their promises.

They took the young men to Nanking, where they tortured them for two—some say for three—days. They made them kneel on iron chains, with a bar of wood across their legs, and men standing on the bar. They pulled out their finger nails. They put chains on their wrists, and poured boiling water on the chains until the metal ate its way to the prisoners' bones. They crushed the tongues of the two men. They mashed into jelly the tenderest, the most sensitive members of their bodies. When death was about to have its own way with their mutilated frames, it was hurried by the executioner's sword. That one of them died exclaiming: "You may kill me, but my Emperor will honor me," is no more to the point than the fact that they confessed under torture, or the further fact that the Chinese insist that they were truly spies.

The Chinese Government has informed the world that these men were not tortured. Unfortunately, the Chinese are not always truthful, and in this case all Nanking disputes the denial. Days after the execution the officials here denied that the men had been decapitated. In China such denials go for naught. But there are important facts that weigh, in various directions, upon final judgment of the case. For instance, it is a rule of Chinese law that sentence cannot be passed upon a prisoner until he confesses guilt.

When these two Japanese were arrested our Consul General here believed that by delay and time for a study of the case our Government could order an inquiry in the Mixed (or Chinese and Anglo-Saxon) Court in Shanghai, or could arrange some tribunal that should be satisfactory for the reception of evidence to justify the surrender or protection of the accused men. A higher influence than law—that of common humanity—seemed to demand that a country which we officially characterize as semi-civilized should not be allowed to wreak its anger upon our wards until we were satisfied that they had offended that nation's laws. But we missed that fine point of humanity and surrendered the men.

Very mysteriously, the Chinese knew Mr. Gresham's decision before it was known by the Japanese, or by our officials at Pekin, Shanghai, or Tokio. They came to the Consul General at Shanghai clamoring for the prisoners. He had not heard the news, and could not believe it.

Now note how the Chinese instantly take advantage of our condition out here, and of their contempt for our miscalled power of protection to the Japanese. They issued warrants for the arrest of about two hundred of the most respectable Japanese who were here. They took them, as is customary, to the doyen of the consulate body, the Portuguese Consul, to be validated. He held them, and notified our Consul General, who in turn said to the Japanese: "I advise you to go home, without considering the order of your going. You are in danger. If charges are lodged against you, there is no American court competent to investigate the charges. You must be tried by the Chinese. Go!"

They all escaped in the week that the Portuguese Consul took to consider the Chinese demand that he sign the warrants for their arest.

CHINESE PUNISHMENT METHODS.

How Fared Harry Parkes and Loch, Who Were Peace Emissaries.

As torture of witnesses is permitted in China, the wildest imagination may not exceed in refinement of cruelty the national methods of punishment.

At the treaty ports even offenders are often placed in cages, through the tops of which their heads protrude, with support for the feet strong enough only to prevent instantaneous dislocation of the neck. The victims must die of starvation and of exhaustion, and the mob must jeer.

This punishment is inflicted for insignificant crimes; at times only to gratify the personal spite of a Mandarin. Capital offenses entail variations of penance.

Parricides are punished by "cutting to pieces;" less aggravated murders are punished by strangulation or decapitation. The victim of "cutting to pieces" is tied to a cross, and the executioner is as slow and as cruel about his work as his scientific education, or his long experience, will teach him to be. Strangulation is reserved for offenders of high rank.

It is a special privilege to pass out of life with a whole body. When the privilege has been accorded the criminal receives a silken cord. He has the honor of killing himself. If his courage fail, as it failed in the case of a Prince in 1861, jailers execute the sentence.

Decapitation is a merciful death, but it is a disgraceful one. Constant practice has made the executioners incomparable in expertness at executing it. No block or resting place for the head is used. The neck is outstretched to its full length by the aid of an assistant, and one blow leaves the body headless, infallibly.

In 1859, Messrs. T. F. Wade, who was Intendent of Customs at Shanghai, who had served in numerous interchanges of good offices between China and Japan, and deserved Oriental gratitude, and Harry Parkes, who had been a Commissioner to govern Canton, were submitted to atrocities at Tungchau.

They went there with a peace message from Lord Elgin, and were received courteously by Prince I., but they soon learned by personal investigation outside of the city that an ambush had been prepared for the allied armies by Sangkolinsin. Mr. Parkes ordered one of his escort, Mr. Loch, to return to Tungchau immediately. The latter appealed to the Prince, while the former addressed Sangkolinsin, who "gave a derisive laugh, and broke out into a torrent of abuse. He accused Parkes of being the cause of all the troubles and difficulties that had arisen. Not content with attempting to impose conditions which it would have been derogatory to the dignity of the Emperor to accept, he had now brought the allied armies down to attack the imperial forces."

Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch were imprisoned and hurried to Pekin, where they were questioned under torture, kneeling, and their arms twisted behind them. Soldiers brandished swords over their heads; others threw them in a cramped attitude into carts, that jolted over stones for a drive of ten miles.

Then they were taken before the Board of Punishments. They were separated, heavily pinioned, and put with native prisoners. Then they were brought to a temple of the northern part of the city and there the tortures which they anticipated made them faint, at the hour when the allied armies took possession of the city. It was for these atrocities that the palaces were burned by command of the invading Generals.

There are no details in the records of the tortures inflicted by the American Indians more horrible than those which have been recently printed in the newspapers of England and France about the punishment of a traitor in China. He was exposed for twenty hours to incessant torture, his tormentors knowing at what precise moment he might cease to feel pain, and keeping within the extreme limit.

The only excuse which could ever be found for the indifference of the Chinese to the sufferings of others was expressed by Topffer in his memorable phrase, "Chinamen are not people like us."

ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY

Lieut. Welsh Found to be of Unsound Mind.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day placing First Lieut. B. C. Welsh of the Fifteeenth Infantry on the retired list of the army.

During the late Chicago strike Lieut. Welsh had trouble with the Colonel of his regiment and slapped his face. The act caused the Department Commander to inquire into the sanity of Lieut. Welsh, and the board which conducted the examination found him mentally unsound, and for this reason he was to-day retired. He was appointed to the Military Academy in September, 1877, from Pennsylvania, his native State. He is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Eighteenth Infantry, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army on account of disabilities.

He entered the Military Academy from Massachusetts in July, 1850, and during the war served as Colonel of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteer Cavalry. In September, 1864, he was brevetted to grade of Major for gallant and meritorious services in action near Culpeper, Va. His retirement promotes the following officers: Lieut. Col. Daingerfield Parker of the Thirteenth Infantry to Colonel of the Eighteenth; Major Worth of the Second Infantry to Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth; Capt. J. H. French of the Nineteenth Infantry to Major of the Second, and Lieut. F. H. French of the Nineteenth Infantry to Captain of the Nineteenth.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—J. C. Bancroft Davis of Washington, D. C., is at the Brevoort.

—Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P., of Ireland is at the Sturtevant.

—Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Congressman Joseph E. Washington of Tennessee is at the Marlborough.

—Solicitor General Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio and Judge A. W. Rucker of Colorado are at the Holland.

—Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland and Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

Distinguished Honorary Members.

At the meeting of the Patriotic Republican Club, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, last night letters of acceptance of honorary membership from Gov.-elect Morton, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Mayor-elect W. L. Strong, Lieut. Gov.-elect C. T. Saxton, and Gov. William McKinley of Ohio, were read.

Improved Service to Baltimore and Washington.

Under the Royal Blue Line schedule taking effect Nov. 18, the Express formerly leaving New-York from foot of Liberty Street at 3 P. M., arriving Baltimore at 8 P. M., and Washington at 8:55 P. M., will leave at 3:30 P. M. and arrive Baltimore at 7:50 and Washington at 8:50 P. M., shortening the run 35 minutes.—Adv.

They strolled along the broad parade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said;
"Why don't you buy the Beautifier?
See mine!" "How white!" "Yes, 'tis my wont
To polish them with SOZODONT."

"Narketta," The collar. E. & W. "Odena," The cuff.

MARRIED.

CLAYTON—IRVING.—On Monday, Nov. 26, 1894, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Ardell, daughter of the late Washington Irving, to Ernest Seymour Clayton, both of this city.

FRAZIER—ROGERS.—At Garrison's, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of St. Philip's-in-the-Highlands, by the Rev. Walter Thompson, D. D., assisted by the Bishop of Albany, Julia Fish, daughter of William Evans Rogers, to Kenneth Frazier.

GOODRICH—STEPHENS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York City, by Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., assisted by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Annie Blair Stephens, niece of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair, to Rev. Chauncey William Goodrich.

DIED.

CUSHMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 25, James Stewart Cushman, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., near 9th Av., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DAVIS.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1894, Jane M., widow of Henry L. Davis of Oswego, N. Y.

Friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Charles D. Ward, 554 West 142d St., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, at 5:30 o'clock. Interment at Oswego, N. Y.

HARTT.—Entered into rest, on Nov. 26, Lauretta Adelaide, widow of Capt. Jedidiah Washington Hartt, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 951 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

HASHAGEN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 26, Marie Louise, beloved wife of John F. Hashagen, and daughter of the late John H. Heller, aged 44 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 348 West 23d St., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.

HUMPHREY.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Nov. 26, Sarah W. Humphrey, youngest daughter of Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., late President of Amherst College.

Funeral at Pittsfield on Wednesday afternoon.

McCLELLAN.—Tuesday, Nov. 27, Adelene, youngest daughter of Charles E. and Adeline Halsey McClellan, aged 7 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at 118 Main St., near Grove St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, 28th, at 3:30 o'clock.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 25, 1894, George F. Meyer, in the 53d year of his age.

Incineration at Fresh Pond Crematory, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, at 2:30 P. M. Friends desiring to attend please take Long Island Railroad for Bushwick Junction, leaving 34th St. Ferry, New-York side, 1:50 P. M.

MOTT.—Entered into rest, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, 1894, Joshua Mors Mott, only son of John O. and Caroline E. Mott, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 67 East 77th St., Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD —48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d St. Telephone call, 556-38.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (4th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Will Try to Pay Their Pastor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Isaac Houston, pastor of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, tendered his resignation four weeks ago because the congregation could not pay to him $200 due for salary. The Presbytery met to-night to consider the matter and rejected the resignation by a vote of 40 to 4. The Presbytery will endeavor to raise the money due Mr. Houston.

Special Notices.

1894.
THANKSGIVING APPEAL
OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 WORTH STREET.

EXCITING BICYCLE RACES

Opening of International Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

CONTEST FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES TROPHY

Zimmerman Wins the Two Professional Events by Fine Sprinting—Big Crowd Sees Amateurs at Their Best.

The international bicycling tournament, which began at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, started in a fashion that foretold success. There were something like 6,000 persons in the Garden during the evening, and the enthusiasm during the running of the races was of the liveliest kind.

Bicycle riders predominated in the crowd, of course, but society people were very much in evidence in the boxes, and they took a much livelier interest in the races than they did in the performances in the ring during the Horse Show of a couple of weeks ago.

The track of pine laid just outside the boxes, and which is a tenth of a mile in circumference, was a revelation to most of the society people, who in this instance had their first introduction to professional bicycle racing. The track looks like a succession of toboggan slides joined together, the inner circle of the track on a level with the floor at the turns and raised at an angle of about 30 degrees to a point 8 feet in the air at the outside edges.

To a novice it looks like a death-dealing sort of trap, yet all the riders agree that it is a very safe track, and would be even safer if the angle had been made a little steeper at the turns.

There were a number of tumbles on the turns when the men were riding at a two-minute gait, but in no instance was any one injured to any extent, the men paying no attention whatever to the "headers" they took, though there was a general exclamation of surprise from the ladies present whenever a man and his wheel came down on the track. This lent an air of just enough danger to the sport to give it zest, and after one had seen a couple of tumbles, the experience was very like that of a steeplechase, where one is always looking for a rider to "come a cropper."

To many of the visitors the feature of the opening day was the first appearance of A. A. Zimmerman, the New-Jersey wheelman, in this country since he has entered the ranks of professional riders. The crowd all knew Zimmerman when he put in an appearance in the preliminary parade, and he was cheered and applauded in such wildly enthusiastic fashion as to show that he has a very warm corner in the hearts of all American wheelmen.

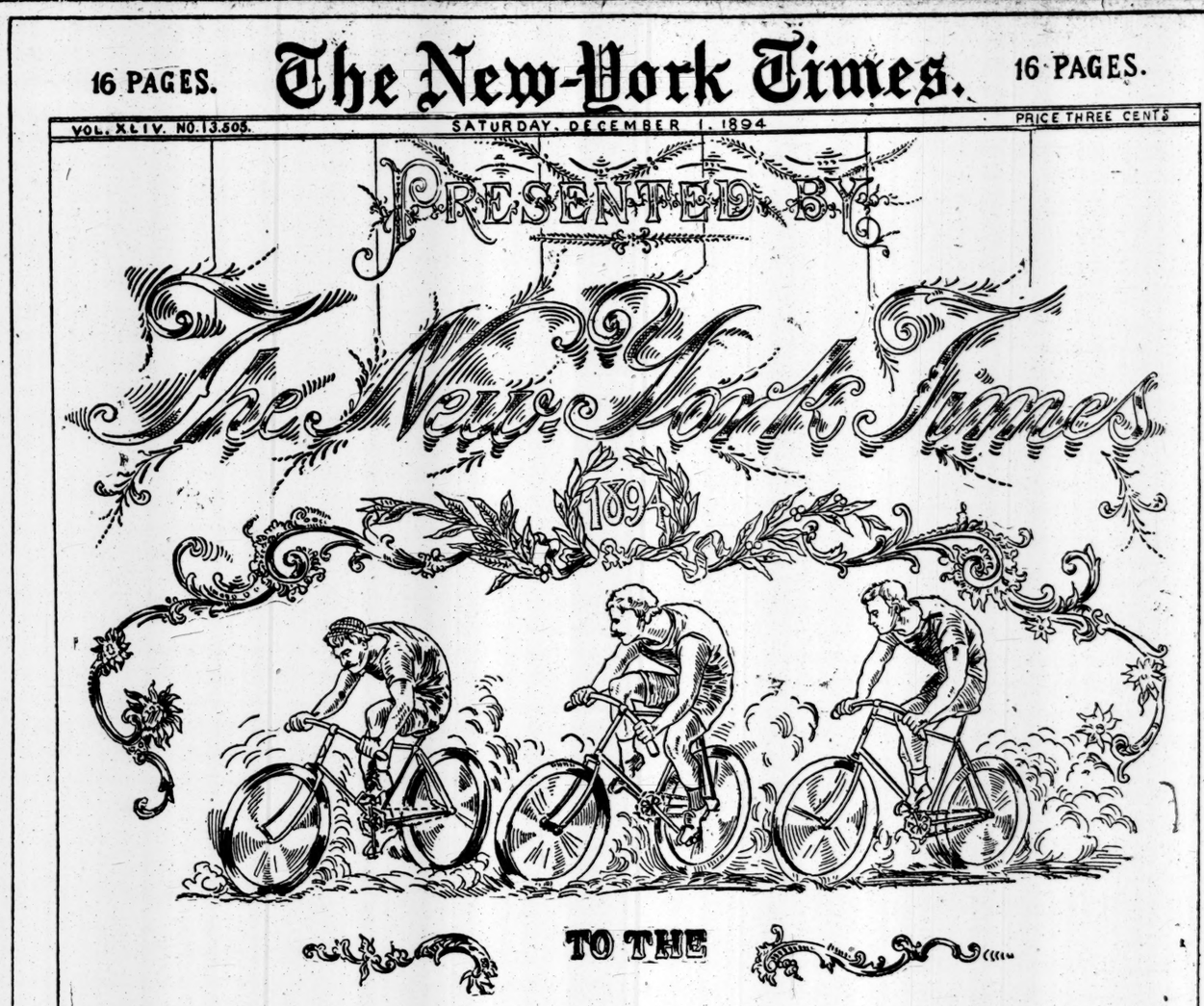
In this parade there also appeared A. C. Edwards, the champion of England; Luigi Colombo, champion of Italy; A. S. Ellrich, the Australian champion; Adrien Guerry, champion of France; Arry De Lesio, winner of the Paris-Bordeaux road race; Lucien Lesua, the Swiss, who is the long-distance champion of Europe, and Harry C. Wheeler, champion of America, with a host of the lesser lights among the professional riders.

Every visitor to the Garden had some complimentary reference to make regarding the handsome silver plaque, which, in its frame of royal purple velvet and a case of rosewood, occupied a prominent place in the lobby at the main entrance. Mr. Zimmerman, the champion of the world, after looking it over carefully, pronounced it one of the handsomest prizes he had ever seen for wheelmen to race for.

The plaque is given by The New-York Times for the encouragement of amateur racing, and a reproduction of the plaque is printed herewith. It is of solid silver and was made by the R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., whose representative in this city is Joseph G. Mason, at 226 Fifth Avenue.

The workmanship is very fine indeed, and there was constantly a throng of bicyclists about it, admiring the workmanship and complimenting The New-York Times for its liberality in making such a handsome gift for the club members to contest for.

The competition for The New-York Times trophy promises to develop into a most interesting struggle between the clubs of the metropolitan district. Last evening the Riversides of this city placed four wins to their credit, the Kings County boys being second, with three. The record of the other clubs is: New-York Wheelmen, 2; Ravenswood Wheelmen, 1; Crescent Wheelmen, 1; Montauk Wheelmen, 1; Springfield Bicycle Club, 1; Cambridgeport Wheelmen, 2. The trophy goes to the club whose members collectively score the largest number of wins of either first, second, or third prize.



NEW-YORK TIMES SILVER TROPHY, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BICYCLE RACES.

HOW THE RACES WERE WON.

Some Lively Contests Furnished by Class A and B Men.

The evening contests began with the running of the second trials in the one-mile novice race of Class A. In the first of these N. M. Bower of the New-York Wheelmen had a very easy race of it, winning rather handily from F. C. Borden of the Montauk Whelemen, as easily outclassing the rest of the lot, A. M. McIntyre of the Riverside Wheelmen and B. R. Sackett of the Ravenswood Wheelmen making a pretty race of it. The latter led up to the last lap but one, when McIntyre let out a link at the Madison Avenue turn of the track, and, shooting away, won the heat very cleverly.

There were several tumbles in the trials, but no one was injured. Wallace H. Owen of the Greenwich Wheelmen was one of those who went down, and he lost a pedal in the accident. But he pluckily remounted and rode the heat out, using but one pedal.

The final heat brought about a very pretty race between A. M. McIntyre, N. M. Bower, B. R. Sackett, and F. C. Borden, the placed men in the semi-finals. Bower and Sackett acted as pacemakers for three-quarters of a mile, with McIntyre taking things very easily in third place. When seven laps had been covered, however, McIntyre caught and passed the leaders at the Fourth Avenue turn, and, riding easily, he won the prize, a handsome gold watch, "in a canter" from Bower, who spurted well enough at the end to beat Sackett out of second place, though he could not catch McIntyre.

The victory was the first for the Riverside Wheelmen, and there was joy in the balcony near the Fourth Avenue end, where a lot of McIntyre's clubmates were assembled. They became frantic with joy over the first grip on The New-York Times plaque, which the members of the club have set their hearts on winning for their clubrooms.

Wah-hoo-wah,
Wah-hoo-wah,
Riverside, Riverside,
Siss, boom, ah!

This they chanted in chorus, with strong lungs and very evident enthusiasm, which set the rafters of the Garden ringing with sound.

The one-mile race for 2:15 men of Class B brought out the six men who had been placed in the three heats run off in the afternoon. These were Nat Butler of the Lovell team of Cambridgeport, Monte Scott of the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, N. J.; William F. Murphy of the Columbia team of Flatbush, Charles E. Ganse of the Rambler team of Washington, D. C.; Ray MacDonald and E. A. McDuffee of the Lovell team of West Everett, Mass. The latter was the first to get well under way at the start, and he set the pace for the rest of the party, and a lively pace he made of it.

On the fourth lap, just as he was finishing the turn at the Fourth Avenue end, McDuffee swung a trifle carelessly near the upper half of the turn and took a header. Butler, Scott, and Murphy, on the inside of the turn, all managed to get to the front before McDuffee or his machine could interfere with them. But Ganse, who was immediately back of McDuffee, went right into him, and down he went on top of the prostrate boy from Massachusetts.

Ray MacDonald, who was on the upper side of the track, could not get around the prostrate men in any way, and ran plumb into them, taking a very sharp header, being thrown clear of the wreck. He struck on his knees, cutting what appeared to be a pretty bad gash in one of them. An examination showed, however, that it was only a flesh wound, and one that caused so little trouble that MacDonald took part in the race at half-mile heats later on.

After this accident Butler opened up a lead of nearly half a lap, and from that time on he was in front all the way, until he won the prize, a seventy-dollar watch. Monte Scott got the second prize by a spurt just at the finish, in which he caught and passed Murphy when the latter had gone to loafing because he seemed to have the second place won. The time for the race was 2:24 2-5. Butler was cheered most enthusiastically, and his mode of riding seemed to strike the fancy of all the scorchers, who all look on him as one of the most promising racing men in the country.

The result of the half-mile scratch race for Class A riders with a record of 2:30 or better gave the Riverside Wheelmen a chance to make their presence felt and heard once more. W. A. Barbeau was their champion in this event, and his victory gave them a still more solid grip on The Times plaque. The boys had expected to run first and second in this event with Barbeau, and Nagle, but, while the latter won his trial heat and was a good third in the semi-final to his clubmate, he could not beat E. Hodgson of Newark, who was second to Barbeau, and who made a very pretty race with the winner.

The third man in the final heat was O. Hedstrom of the Montaux Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Fred A. Nagle of the Riversides and F. D. White of the Liberty Wheelmen, who were contestants in the final heat, both fell on the last lap while sprinting together, Nagle being the first of the pair to tumble. Neither of the men was injured, but both wheels were badly damaged in the upset.

There were but two heats in the half-mile heats for Class B men, Ray McDonald winning the first of these very cleverly from L. A. Callahan of the Press Cycling Club of Buffalo, and C. M. Murphy taking the second from E. A. McDuffee, after the liveliest kind of a race, in which the pair kept closely together throughout. It was Murphy's sharp sprinting on the last lap that did the business for him.

This race was one in which the first prize went to the winner of the fastest heat, and that Murphy captured, as the time of his heat was 1:10 2-5, while Ray McDonald's heat was just a second slower. The third prize was given to McDuffee, as he was the second man in the fastest heat.

A five-mile scratch race for Class A men aroused the liveliest sort of enthusiasm. There were thirty-eight entries for the race, and the trial heats in the afternoon were run at a mile, the winners being F. D. White of the Liberty Wheelmen, W. A. Barbeau of the Riversides, William L. Danner of the Hudson County Wheelmen, Louis Hunter of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and Charles K. Granger of the Riversides.

The semi-finals, run in the evening, were won by Tom Butler, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; C. S. Henshaw, of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and Charles K. Granger, of the Riversides. These semi-finals were run at two miles each, and the last heat was one of the prettiest runs of the evening, Granger, Darmer, and A. J. Hargan, of the Century Cycling Club, all finishing closely together, and but a yard apart as they flashed by the judges on the last round.

The final heat had six starters, W. A. Barbeau, Charles K. Granger, both of the Riversides; Tom Butler, J. M. Baldwin, of Newark; C. S. Henshaw, of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and W. L. Darmer, of the Hudson County Wheelmen. Henshaw was the leader and pacemaker for the first three miles of the run, Darmer going to the front from his position at the tail end of the procession after that. He held his lead but a cople of laps, and then Barbeau and his clubmate Granger took the lead. They managed to keep first and second places practically all the time from this on, Darmer and Henshaw cutting ahead of them for a moment only at brief intervals.

There was a wild yell from the Riverside berth, up near the roof, when Barbeau and Granger finished first and second in the race, and so gave their club something like a mortgage on the big silver plaque out in the lobby. The Newark man, Baldwin, landed the third prize. This was Barbeau's second victory during the evening, and the Riversides gave him a rousing reception when he came from the ring over the bridge to the training quarters.

There were but four starters in the three-mile lap race for Class B men, Nat Butler, E. A. McDuffee, Charles M. Murphy, and L. A. Callahan. This was a race scored at the end of every three laps, the position of the men counting in a total made from the sum of the positions at the end of the race. Butler was in front from start to finish, with McDuffee the only one who could keep up with him. McDuffee almost caught him once on a scoring lap, but Butler managed to sprint rapidly enough to beat him by a nose on the wire. Murphy and Callahan fell in this race, the former remounting and riding out the race for the third prize. Callahan's wheel was too badly bent to allow him to remount, so he dropped out of the race.

Butler's time in the race, 7:28 1-5, is the best of record at the distance for such a race, as Titus had the record of 8:06 up to that time. Titus's record was made in a race out of doors, however, so that it still stands, while Butler's is a new record for indoor performances.

The appearance of A. A. Zimmerman in the one-mile scratch race for professionals aroused the wildest enthusiasm. The trials in the afternoon had been won by Alex Verheyen, the German expert, and H. C. Wheeler, who just beat Zimmerman by a foot, and probably on sufferance at that, as Zimmerman did no sprinting on the last lap. But when it came to the finals, in which William Martin and Adrienne Guerry, the latter the French champion, were also starters, Zimmerman beat his old companion by less than two feet, and right on the wire at that.

Wheeler and Zimmerman made the pace so hot from the start that the others could not keep up with them, the two American fliers keeping about one-half a lap in front of Martin, Verheyen, and Guerry. The two Americans made things hum, and went so fast as to carry Guerry to a fall when he tried to catch them, the tumble taking place this time at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden.

The finish between Zimmerman and Wheeler was as pretty a race as one could wish to see, and "Zimmy's" sprint right at the finish, which enabled him to beat Wheeler by a foot or so, was a revelation to the men who have not seen him since the New-Jersey lad became a professional.

The first heat of the five-mile professional scratch race was a "scorcher" from

A. A. Zimmerman.

start to finish. The men were sifted down in two-mile heats, a distance that gave them a chance to show their prowess. And this chance they accepted with a relish that made the spectators enthusiastic. It was obvious all through that there was none of the "faking" or fixing that so often mars professional racing.

Verheyen, the German, who somewhat resembles Zimmerman when a-wheel, jumped out into the lead on the crack of the pistol. Luigi Colombo, the most graceful rider among the visiting cyclists, was hard on his tire, with Waller and "Pete" Berlo riding abreast as close thirds. Appel and Albert formed the flying rear, so close up, though, that a sheet would have covered the whole bunch of the half dozen competitors.

The order in which the men got off was practically preserved all through the heat, and Verheyen won from Colombo by almost the same advantage as he had gained on the start. Berlo nipped Waller on the tape for third place, the time of the race being 5:14 2-5.

The great Zimmerman and his side partner, "Kid" Wheeler, were in the second heat with Martin, the six-day crack; Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, and Ashinger, well remembered by the patrons of the long races in the Garden last year. With the "Flying Yankee" as a competitor, everybody was all attention. They settled down to even work, and the others, previously in the rear, caught up with the leaders and rated along with them. But not once did the champion yield the lead to any but Wheeler.

When the last lap but one was entered upon "Zimmy" shot out like a baby cyclone, and everybody held his breath as he fairly flew around the peculiar path. Going around the corners he tipped to an angle of twenty degrees, apparently, and more than one expected him to fall. The suspense was only momentary, for he always kept his balance and went the faster on the straight.

"Zimmy's" wonderful spurt was too much for his opponents on the last lap, and he won sitting up by ten lengths. Wheeler was second and Martin third. The time was 5:10 2-5.

The final heat, had it not been for a fall near the end of the five miles, in which all but Zimmerman and Verheyen came to grief, would undoubtedly have proved the best contest ever seen in the Garden. Martin's tire burst on the Madison Avenue turn, throwing him violently to the floor. Colombo and Wheeler were close behind Martin, and like a flash they tumbled over his broken wheel. Fortunately for "Zimmy" and the young German, they were in the lead when the accident occurred. They kept on and, of course, the American won. His time for the five miles was 13:00 2-5, very remarkable work on such a small track.

Up to the time of the accident no prettier race was ever looked upon. Nearly all of the starters took turns at leading. Peter Berlo was first away in the false start, and likewise in the second and successful attempt to get away. Berlo's friends thought he would give the cracks a lively tussle, but at the end of the third mile he found he had undertaken a very big job and quit.

When "Zimmy" jumped into the lead at the beginning of the third mile a wild, exultant cheer rang through the great amphitheatre, which seemed to fairly shake it. Everybody seemed delighted to see the champion in front. The "Skeeter's" father was visibly excited, but he uttered no word. He seemed immensely pleased, however.

ZIMMERMAN GETS A TUMBLE.

Leaned Over Too Far at a Turn in One of the Trial Heats.

Owing to the unexpectedly large number of entries for the several events, the managers had to change their plans somewhat at the last moment. So it happened that the tournament was opened yesterday afternoon, instead of waiting for the evening, with the running off of trial heats in six of the races set for decision on the opening day.

The 300 persons in the Garden during the afternoon saw some very pretty racing while the wheat was being sifted from the chaff. There were a few tumbles by the youngsters, who found racing over the board track, with its turns so sharply thrown up, very different from spinning along through the parks of the city or over asphalt or dirt roads. Fortunately, no one was injured to any extent in the tumbles, which were almost invariably the result of trying to sprint on the turns.

C. Sherer of the West End Wheelmen fell with such force as to knock the wind out of his body, and he was picked up in a very limp and semi-conscious condition and carried from the track. But he revived in a few moments, and was none the worse for the accident.

When the heats for the professional mile race were being run off, Zimmerman, the champion of the world, who was in one of them for practice, found that even he could take a header. While making the seventh lap of the mile, he began spurting on the turn at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. He leaned over a trifle too far, his pedal struck the plank of the track, and down he went like a shot, being followed an instant later by C. J. Appel of Brooklyn, who was riding in the same heat.

Later "Zimmy" started in another heat, in which P. J. Berlo was also a starter, and the two had a very pretty race of it, Zimmerman winning as he pleased when he made up his mind to cut away from Berlo, as he did on the last lap.

The summaries, showing position of riders in trial heats and in finals, follow:

One-Mile Novice, Class A—First Heat.—Won by Wallace H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen, second. Time—2:37 4-5.

Second Heat.—Won by N. M. Bower, New-York Wheelmen; B. R. Sackett, Ravenswood Wheelmen, second. Time—2:36 1-5.

Third Heat.—Won by Robert Butler, New-York Wheelmen; Joseph Talbot, Bedford Bicycle Club, second. Time—2:46 2-5.

Fourth Heat.—Won by F. Fisher, Falcon Wheelmen; A. A. Scheuber, Dauntless Rowing Club, second. Time—2:45 2-5.

Fifth Heat.—Won by Edward Rosenheimer, Dauntless Rowing Club; William H. Higgins, Riverside Wheelmen, second. Time—2:46 1-5.

Sixth Heat.—Won by Robert H. Roberts, Greenwich Wheelmen; E. Carbonell, Century Wheelmen, second Time—2:48 1-5.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by N. M. Bower, New-York Wheelmen; F. C. Borden, Montauk Wheelmen, second; Wallace H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen, third. Time 2:44 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen; B. R. Sackett, Ravenswood Wheelmen, second; E. Carbonell, Century Wheelmen, third. Time—2:35 2-5.

Final.—Won by A. M. McIntyre, Riverside Wheelmen; N. M. Bower, New-York Wheelmen, second; B. R. Sackett, Ravenswood Wheelmen, third. Time—2:39 2-5.

One Mile, 2:15 Class, Class B.—First Heat—Won by Nat Butler, Lovell team, Cambridgeport; Charles E. Ganse, Rambler team, Washington, second. Time—2:23 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by E. A. McDuffee, Lovell team, Everett, Mass.; Ray McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club, second. Time—2:22 4-5.

Finals—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, second; William F. Murphy, third. Time—2:24 2-5.

Half-Mile Scratch, Class A.—First Heat—Won by O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen; A. C. Pendergast, Century Cycle Club, Syracuse, second. Time—1:15 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, second. Time—1:14 4-5.

Third Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen, second. Time—1:12 1-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by Frederick A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second. Time—1:13 4-5.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; E. Hodgson, Riverside Wheelmen, second; F. A. Nagle, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—1:13 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by A. J. Pendergast, Syracuse; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, second; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, third. Time—1:14 4-5.

Final—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; E. Hodgson, Newark, second; O. Hedstrom, Montauk Wheelmen, third. Time—1:13.

Five-Mile Scratch, Class A, (two-mile heats.) First Heat.—Won by F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, second; E. Hodgson, Newark Wheelmen, third. Time—5:10 4-5.

Second Heat.—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas Butler, Riverside Wheelmen, second; J. M. Baldwin, Newark Wheelmen, third. Time—5:16.

Third Heat.—Won by William L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, second; Charles Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—5:27 1-5.

Fourth Heat.—Won by Louis Hunter, New-Jersey Athletic Club; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, second; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—5:17 1-5.

Fifth Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second. No time taken.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, second; W. C. Roome, Hudson County Wheelmen, third. Time—5:19 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; J. M. Baldwin, Newark Wheelmen, second; Louis Hunter, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third. Time—5:20 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen; W. L. Darmer, Hudson County Wheelmen, second; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark, third. Time—5:13 1-5.

Final.—Won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, second; J. M. Baldwin, Newark Wheelmen, third. Time—14:45 2-5.

Three-Mile Lap Race, Class B, (one mile heats.) First Heat—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, second; L. A. Callahan, Stearns team, Buffalo, third. Time—2:22 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by Ray McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club; E. A. McDuffee, Buffalo, second; E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, third. Time—2:32 1-5.

Final.—Won by Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; E. A. McDuffee, second; William F. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. Time—7:28 1-5.

Half-Mile Scratch, Class B, (first prize to winner of fastest heat; second and third prizes to second and third fastest.) First Heat—Won by Ray McDonald, Springfield Bicycle Club; L. A. Callahan, Press Cycle Club, second; William F. Murphy, Columbia team, third. Time—1:11 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn; E. A. McDuffee, second; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, third. Time—1:10 2-5.

Winners of Time Prizes—C. M. Murphy, first; Ray McDonald, second; E. A. McDuffee, third.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; Sidney I. Smith, Bellmore, second. Time—2:33 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by William Martin, Detroit; H. C. Wheeler, Buffalo, second. Time—2:25 3-5.

Third Heat—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J., P. J. Berlo, Boston, second. Time—2:26 4-5

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; William Martin, Detroit, second; P. J. Berlo, Boston, third. Time—2:25 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by H. C. Wheeler, East Orange; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J., second; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:24 4-5.

Final.—Won by A. A. Zimmerman; H. C. Wheeler second, William Martin third. Time—2:23 1-5.

Five-Mile Scratch, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Alexander Verheyen, Germany; Luigi Colombo, Italy, second; P. J. Berlo, Boston, third.

Second Heat.—Won by A. A. Zimmerman; H. C. Wheeler second, William Martin, third.

Final.—Won by A. A. Zimmerman; Alexander Verheyen second. Time—13:09 4-5.

TO-DAY'S FINE PROGRAMME.

All the Crack Riders Entered for the Class Events.

The programme for this evening is a very attractive one. There will be three Class A events, three races for the Bs, and two for the professionals. The trial heats will be run this afternoon, beginning at 2 P. M. The entries for the different events follow:

One Mile, 2:40 Class—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; William A. Whelpley, G.W.; George P. Griffiths, R.W.; Fred Shafto, Hudson C.W.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; C. S. Henshaw, G.W.; Albert G. Brown, Y.M.C.A.; E. Carbonell, C.W.; Arthur T. Aten, James F. Cunningham, H. Foff, W.E.W.; C. Sherer, W.E.W.; Charles T. Earl, K.C.W.; Harry C. White, K.C.C.; William J. Ehrich, C.C.N.Y.; Louis Hunter, N.J.A.C.; E. C. Yeatman, W.R.C.; A. Cole, N.Y.W.; Harry J. New, G.W.; Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville W.; John Pensoyer, P.C.C.; John Allison, R.W.; H. T. Eisenberg, H.W.C.; George P. Kuhlke, G.W.

Two-Mile Handicap, (limit 150 yards)—Class A.—George Gates, R.W.; William W. Whipley, G.W.; F. D. White, L.W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; P. J. Foley, T.C.; C. K. Granger, R.W.; William L. Darmer, H.C.W.; Charles T. Earl, K.C.W.; W. A. Barbeau, R.W.; Louis Hunter, N.J.A.C.; C. B. Jack, C.B.C.; E. C. Yeatman, W.R.C.; Tony Sonno, M.W.; G. F. Royce, T.C.C.; Burt L. Jacobus, M.W.; A. Helmsteedt, Rambler Team; Thomas A. Cuming, C.W.; Charles W. Dyer, Yorkville W.; John Pensoyer, P.C.C.; C. M. Bajdwin, C.C.C.; George P. Kuhlke, G.W.; Henry F. Loches, A.C.; Ferd. Sternberg, L.W.; James W. Hefferman, R.W.; Robert W. Butler, N.Y.W.; E. P. Harbier, N.Y.W.; William H. Fearing, Jr., Y.M.C.A.; James J. Magan, N.Y.W.; A. C. Williams; A. C. Green, G.W.; W. C. Roome, H.C.W.; Fred A. Nagle, R.W.; E. A. Bofinger, R.W.; Bert Fox, H.W.; C. M. Ertz, R.W.; Charles E. Sands; Joseph Thompson, G.W.; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Brown, R.W.; Thomas J. Bell, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; O. Hedstrom, M.W.; Tom Butler, Cambridgeport; B. R. Sacker, R.B.C.; Maurice Girne; William H. Tuthill, N.W.; E. E. Lord, F. W. Lord, A. J. Ford, G.W.; L. G. Hoppe, B.C.C.; R. Bradford, R.W.; F. F. Goodman, R.W.; H. K. Bird, N.Y.A.C.; A. J. Hargen, C.C.C.; Charles W. Young, K.C.W.

Three-Mile Scratch—Class A.—F. D. White, L.W.; A. J. L. Pendergast, C.C.C.; James F. Barry, C.C.C.; C. S. Henshaw, G.W.; Charles K. Granger, R.W.; William L. Darmer, H.C.W.; W. A. Barbeau, R.W.; Louis Hunter, H.C.W.; C. B. Jack, C.B.C.; G. F. Royce, T.C.C.; Thomas Mallon, N.Y.W.; Harry J. New, G.W.; William H. Tuthill, N.W.; J. H. Baldwin, C.C.C.; George P. Kuhlke, G.W.; E. C. Yeatman, W.R.W.; Ferd Sternberg, L.W.; L. Kirby, B.W.; E. Hodgson, N.W.; W. C. Roome, H.C.W.; E. A. Bofinger, R.W.; C. M. Ertz, R.W.; F. C. Chalmers; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Chalmers, R.W.; Charles Leibold, R.W.; W. A. Brown, R.W.; W. H. Blake, R.W.; Thomas Butler, Cambridgeport; Everett Hall, Nar.W.; C. M. Hendrickson, K.C.W.; F. F. Goodman, R.W.; John H. Gardner, S.A.A.; A. J. Hargan, C.C.C.

One Mile, Scratch—Class B.—Charles E. Ganse, W.R.C.; E. L. Blauvelt, T.C.C.; George C. Smith, R.W.; Edwin F. Miller, R.W.; Ray Macdonald, S.B.C.; D. Connolly, Boston; Monte Scott, C.W.; L. A. Silvie, Port Richmond; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport; A. H. Barnett, Crawford; William F. Murphy, Flatbush; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett; Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park; C. M. Murphy, N.Y.A.C.; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis; H. A. Githens, Chicago.

Five-Mile Championship, (Indoor.)—Charles E. Ganse, W.R.C.; E. L. Blauvelt, T.C.C.; George C. Smith, R.W.; Edwin F. Miller, R.W.; O. F. Bernhart, T.B.C.; Ray Macdonald, S.B.C.; D. Connelly, Boston; Monte Scott, C.W.; L. A. Silvie, Richmond; Nat. Butler, Cambridgeport; A. H. Barnett, Cranford, N. J.; William F. Murphy, Flatbush; E. A. McDuffee, West Everett, Mass.; C. M. Murphy, N.Y.A.C.; Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park, C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis; H. A. Githens, Chicago.

One Mile Handicap, (Limit 70 Yards.)—Class B.—Charles E. Ganse, H. L. Blauvelt, George C. Smith, Edwin F. Miller, O. F. Bernhart, Ray Macdonald, D. Connolly, Monte Scott, L. A. Silvia, Nat Butler, A. H. Barnett, George R. Cutter, William F. Murphy, E. A. McDuffee, C. M. Murphy, Harry H. Maddox, C. H. Callahan, J. S. Johnson, H. A. Githens.

Professional—One-Mile, (Scratch.)—Albert Hosmer, Newark, N. J.; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. J. Appel, New-York; A. S. Meixell, Lewisburg, Penn.; S. D. Smith, Bellmore, N. J.; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J.; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo; Alex Verheyen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; A. C. Edwards, London, England; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; Adrien Guerry, Paris, France; Lucien Lesua, Switzerland; Frank Albert, New-York; P. J Berlo, Boston; C. E. Kluge, Rockaway Beach.

Professional—Ten-Mile, (Scratch.)—Albert Hosmer, John J. Gillen, A. S. Ellreich, Jay Eaton, John J. McLaughlin, C. J. Appel, A. S. Meixell, C. W. Ashinger, A. A. Zimmerman, H. C. Wheeler, A. T. Crooks, Alex Verheyen, A. C. Edwards, Luigi Colombo, Adrien Guerry, Lucien Lesua, Frank Albert, P. J. Berlo, Arry D. Lisio, George H. Van Emburgh, C. E. Kluge.

Notes of the Tournament.

—The score-board system might be greatly improved, and the old-timers would be highly pleased if "Fred" Burns did the talking through the megaphone. This latter statement does not mean that the announcer who served yesterday was ineffient. He did very well under the circumstances, but then—well, Burns is the champion announcer.

—Githens, the Class B whirlwind of Chicago, arrived in town last evening. He will compete in all the principal events in his class from now to the close of the racing. He has had a careful preparation for the struggles, and hopes to get a share of the fine prizes.

—Edwards, the English champion, did not ride last evening. He will take part to-day, however, in the races in which he is entered. In speaking of the American riders, Edwards said he considered them a little ahead of the foreigners, generally speaking.

—Colombo, the critics say, is the most stylish rider ever seen in this country. His fall in the five-mile race hurt him badly, but he will probably be able to ride to-day.

"No such exciting sport was ever under cover in this country," said Dal Lewis, the Chicago racing critic. Mr. Lewis came on especially for the tourney.

—The track will be resined to-day on the turns, and falls should be fewer.

ANOTHER BIG BICYCLE FEAT.

Penseyres Rides an Unpaced Mile in 1:53 2-5 at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—John Penseyres of the Press Cycle Club, who will represent Buffalo in the Class A events at Madison Square Garden, New-York, the remainder of the week, to-day rode an unpaced mile, straightaway, in the remarkable time of 1:53 2-5, faster than a cyclist has ever covered the ground before unassisted, and 0:04 2-5 under the figures established by John S. Johnson on the Delaware Avenue Boulevard, Oct. 30.

The feat was performed on the Hertel Avenue straightaway course. This course lies at right angles to the Delaware Boulevard, but the conditions are the same as to the surface. The Hertel Avenue route is, if anything, even more level than the course over which Johnson rode, and is surfaced with asphalt. The weather was bitter cold, and a huge bonfire had to be kindled at the finish to prevent the officials from being frozen to death. A strong wind was blowing from the west, and, being at the rider's back, materially assisted him in setting the new figures.

The trial was made about 3 o'clock, and Penseyres was clothed in heavy jersey, coat, cap, and gloves. He rated himself nicely, cutting across the starting line at a steady clip. He increased his speed toward the last, and crossed the finish line like a cyclone. Penseyres is a well-known Class A rider in this vicinity, and has an excellent record, extending back to 1892. As a competition rider he is not a great success, for, like Johnson, he lacks judgment when on the homestretch.

No less creditable than Penseyres's mile was the effort put up by Edward F. Leonert, the record-breaking road rider of the Press Cycle Club. He followed The Globe quadruplet for a mile in 1:40 flat.

The quadruplet riders were John Penseyres, F. A. Foell, C. Brunner, and W. H. Penseyres.

Garrett Miller and L. Kimmler rode an unpaced mile on a tandem in 1:45½, and F. A. Foell went a half mile, paced by the quadruplet, in 0:50 4-5.

A full quota of officials were on hand, and there is no question as to the correctness of the times. Electrical signaling apparatus was used, and it worked to perfection. The officials were: Referee—W. O. Stark, Buffalo Courier; Judges—J. H. Griggs and Garrett Miller; Timers—E. W. Davis, President of the Mohawk Athletic Club; Allen Aldrich of Providence, J. Charles Endres; Starter—C. W. Blackman, Chicago.

GREENWICH WHEELMEN'S RECEPTION.

Successful Entertainment at Lexington Avenue Opera House

The Greenwich Wheelmen gave their annual entertainment last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The Amusement Committee provided a capital programme, which included pretty much everything now in vogue on the vaudeville stage—singing, dancing, banjo playing, recitations, and many other turns by professionals.

At the end of the stage performance there was a march, in which as many couples participated as could conveniently do so. After this round dancing was begun, and kept up until the chaperones thought it time to order carriages. The last dance was intricate and hard to follow, but presently the letters L. A. W. were formed, and from the balcony presented a very pretty picture. The entertainment was one of the most successful of the season.

Some of those present were Miss A. Diehl, Miss R. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Flannery, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Laughlin, Miss Irene Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Flannery, Miss N. Sullivan, Mr. W. H. Gardner, Miss M. Stiles, Mr. R. Link, Miss A. Stiles, Mr. J. Lahey, Miss Lozier, Mr. William Seissman, Miss Wolf, Mr. William Jones, Miss J. Plunkett, Mr. A. Hefner, Miss S. Hilliker, Mr. L. Rauschkolb, Miss Bacon, Mr. G. L. Kelly, Miss G. Hefner, Miss Maggie Allison, Mr. William Cable, Mr. Fancher McIntyre, Miss A. Viullemenot, Mr. F. Riley, Miss Christine Rosche.

Mr. J. Louder, Miss Jesse Hewett, Miss Clara Dull, Mr. C. A. Stewart, Miss Ida Dixon, Mr. S. J. Neill, Miss Laura Coney, Mr. Charles Scheler, Miss Kathleen L. Walsh, Mr. William R. Whelpley, Mr. H. C. Reynolds, Miss May Ross, Mr. D. Plunkett, Mr. Allman, Miss M. Reddington, Miss M. Keys, Miss C. McCoy, Mr. J. Keys, Miss M. McNamara.

Miss G. Link, Mr. A. Churchill, Miss J. Neilley, Mr. E. Reddington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Coleman, Miss S. Klein, Mr. G. Oldenstadt, Miss Amanda Luedeke, Mr. William Johanns, Miss E. Luedeke, Mr. F. Luedeke, Mr. William Lozier, Miss A. Stevens, Mr. William Kearney, Miss Mamie O'Brien, Miss Jennie Carroll, Mr. Frank Pierce, John Chism, Miss Mamie Kearney, Miss Martha Edgerson.

Mr. George Russell, Mr. Thomas Russell, Miss Hattie Hackett, Miss Mamie Olvany, Mr. James Cumming, Mr. Joseph Munheimer, Miss Fannie Metzger, Mr. H. Tippman, Miss L. Marks, Miss M. Scheberg

STUDENTS GET THE SEATS

Little Chance for New-Yorkers to See the Football Game.

SPECULATORS' EXORBITANT PRICES

Tickets for the Yale-Princeton Contest Disposed Of at the College Towns—Mrs. Dressler's Threat.

There are apparently about 25,000 persons in and around this city who are doomed to certain disappointment on Saturday. They are persons who wish to see the football match between Yale and Princeton at Manhattan Field. They are anxious to buy seats on one of the stands erected on the field for spectators, and are willing to pay most any price in reason for them.

But seats for the football match are not to be had, except at an exorbitant price, from the speculators who have managed to secure blocks of them through the aid of the students at Yale and Princeton, each one of whom was entitled to two seats, if he cared to claim them. Such of the undergraduates as do not care to go to the game, for financial or other reasons, took the seats and turned them over to the speculators at a handsome profit. This will explain how the seats were disposed of, and how it happens that the ticket speculators have a few seats which they are willing to dispose of at from $5 upward, the price named being for seats on the uncovered stands.

One of the enterprising speculators managed to secure a considerable block of seats through students, and he was yesterday offering these seats at $10 each, with the use of a foot warmer included. His agents were trying to buy boxes yesterday, and were offering $40 each for them, which is $10 above the regular price.

The New-York Baseball Club managers were allotted 125 tickets on the stands, which they agreed to dispose of to the general public. These they disposed of at the regular price, $1.50, on Monday, and they have now no tickets, except those admitting to the club house. Of these they have about fifty, which they will offer for sale to-day at 16 Broad Street, for $10 each, the price including a warm lunch, which will be served at the clubhouse shortly before the hour set for the game to begin.

Fifteen boxes that were returned from Yale as not wanted reached the Advisory Committee of the University Athletic Club yesterday, and the news flew about Wall Street as rapidly as would a rumor affecting the market value of some active stock. Before night these boxes were all disposed of.

The only tickets that the public generally will have an opportunity to buy are simple tickets of admission to the grounds, at $1 each, or for seats on the bluff over the grounds, which some enterprising men have leased for the day, and on which they have erected seats for such as may wish to pay for their use.

The management of the New-York Baseball Club, which holds a lease of the Manhattan Field, is desirous of having the public know that it is not responsible for the fact that New-Yorkers will have no chance to get seats on the field. The management of the game and the disposal of the tickets were left with the college clubs, and they have made New-Haven and Princeton the centres for the sale of tickets. New-York has been ignored in the matter, except as stated, and with the further exception that 700 tickets were allotted to the members of the university and university athletic clubs. The latter supply will hardly help out the general public, as the understanding was that these tickets should be sold only to college graduates.

The college boys have been no better able to solve the problem of how to seat 50,000 persons that wish to see the game on grounds where there are but 1,400 seats, than were the graduate committee which managed things a year ago.

In view of the intense interest taken in this annual game, it is very unfortunate that there is no suitable field in the city large enough to accommodate the thousands who desire to witness the contest. New-Yorkers, unless they happen to be members of the two university clubs or alumni of one or the other of the colleges, have no chance in the scrimmage for seats, and will have to be content with standing room, unless they can afford to pay speculators' prices.

Judge Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction to Andrew Freedman, the receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club, to restrain Anna Dressler from removing the stands, &c., on the Manhattan Field until after the football game between Yale and Princeton on Dec. 1. The order is returnable Friday of this week.

If the contentions of Mrs. Dressler are supported by the court, there is danger that the big football game cannot be held, for, without stands for the accommodation of the vast throng that is expected there on that day, nothing can or will be done.

The action arises out of the purchase some weeks ago at a receiver's sale of the stands on the ground by the defendant. Her bill of sale stipulated that the stands were not to be removed prior to the 1st of December, and she claims that this gives her the right to take the stands away on that date, and she also says that she will certainly do so.

Mr. Freedman claims that the contract means after Dec. 1, and when he heard of the intention of the defendant he at once took steps to protect the contract he had previously made with the football people, in renting them the field for the game on the date in dispute.

YALE'S TEAM ALL RIGHT.

The Same Eleven That Played Harvard Will Likely Meet Princeton.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—Only Jerrems and Butterworth were absent from the secret practice of the Yale football team this afternoon. Every man on the team appears to be in splendid physical condition. They practiced the signals and did a little light work at football. The coaches were "Josh" Hartwell, Heffelfinger, and "Bill" Rhodes.

There is an impression among the college men that Greenway will play in the Princeton game, although the coaches and the other football authorities are not saying a great deal on this point for publication. He is one of the greatest of ground gainers in a football contest, and when it was decided that he would not be able to play against Harvard there was general regret among the Yale men. It certainly does look now as if every man who was in the Springfield game will be in the Princeton battle Saturday.

The report from Butterworth to-day was to the effect that he is rapidly improving, and that he will be all right for the Princeton game.

Even Jerrems, who was so much broken up physically in the Springfield game last Saturday, and about whom many predictions have been made to the effect that he would not recover in time to meet the Princeton team in New-York Saturday next, has so far recovered from his injuries that it is expected now he will be in the game.

Murphy, to use an expression of the campus, to-day is as fine as a fiddle, and can be depended upon to put up a great game against the Princeton team unless he gets a knock-out blow such as left him unconscious at Springfield for several hours.

There is much bitter talk among the Yale men about the rough incidents that led up to the catastrophe which ended in Murphy being carried off on a stretcher to the Springfield Hospital. It appears from the Yale campus gossip that Murphy, before he came to Yale was at Andover. Yale wanted him for athletics, and Harvard was also anxious to have him enter at Cambridge for the same purpose. They knew he was a very promising athlete in the football arena, and would make a valuable man whichever team captured him. Harvard men tried to induce him to go there, but Murphy, much to the very great disgust of the crimson athletic celebrities, entered Yale University, and immediately became one of the stars in the athletic world.

Ever since Murphy's entrance into Yale, and more especially since he became prominent as a football player, Harvard athletes have been down on him, it is charged, and haven't forgiven him for ignoring fair Harvard. For the above reason Yale men think that Harvard made him a special mark at Springfield.

BROWN BACK IN THE LINE.

Princeton's Injured Men Fast Improving—Strong Practice.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The hearts of the Princeton students were gladdened to-day by the news that End Rush Harry Brown was again in playing trim and able once more to take his place in the 'Varsity line. Brown came into prominence as a football player last year shortly before the Pennsylvania game, and made a name for himself in the two important games of the season. As an all-round end player he is ably qualified, but his greatest value is the part he takes in the aggressive play of the eleven. With Brown at end the line will be much stronger, although Smith, who has been filling his position, has proved himself an able substitute.

The strength of the team behind the line was increased by the reappearance of Reiter at half back. An injured side has kept him out of the game for three weeks. At the time of his accident he was considered one of the best Princeton half backs, and if with the short time remaining for practice he can take his former part in the play, the situation behind the tiger line will be much more cheerful. The general work of the team to-day was effective, the interference was much improved, and the team work united. Armstrong did fine work in running with the ball, in which he was ably seconded by Barnett. The work of the line men was strong defensively, no kicks being blocked by the forwards of the second eleven.

The distribution of seats took place this morning, and the demand was not wholly supplied, many students being in quest of tickets to-night who were not able to secure them. There is much less dissatisfaction, however, than in former years, owing to the new mode of allotment adopted by this year's management.

Betting on the Football Games.

Football men in the city are discussing the merits of the Harvard and University of Pennsylvania football teams that are to play in Philadelphia to-morrow, and Harvard is picked by the majority as the winner. They are betting 2 to 1 on the crimson team, but these odds are being taken whenever offered. For the Yale-Princeton game on Saturday the odds are 10 to 9 on Yale.

FOOTBALL GAMES AND GOSSIP.

—The Yale consolidated football eleven, including in its ranks nearly all the leading players of the Yale second eleven, has arranged for a grand Thanksgiving Day game in Syracuse, N. Y., with the athletic club team of that place. About fifteen players will be taken to Syracuse, including Sturgis, Whitcomb, Pond, Gillette, Judd, Dater, Squires, Pullman, Mendell, Hubbard, Inman, and Patterson. The team will be tendered a reception and a theatre party while at Syracuse by Yale alumni of that city and friends of the team.

—Yale has beaten Harvard, University of Pennsylvania has beaten Princeton. If Harvard beats "Pennsy" to-morrow and Princeton beats Yale Saturday, which will be the college football champion? This complication was made possible, as Yale would not play University of Pennsylvania and Harvard refused to play Princeton.

—The Cherry X football team of the Xavier Athletic Club will meet the Young Men's Christian Association eleven to-morrow on the latter's grounds, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, east of Harlem River, Mott Haven, at 2:30 P. M. The teams are in good form, and a lively game is promised.

—The football season at Elizabeth, N. J., will end to-day with a game between the Elizabeth Athletics and the Yale seniors. The game will begin at 10:30 A. M., and a hot contest is anticipated. The Elizabeths have only suffered one defeat this season.

—The big game between Harvard and University of Pennsylvania will be played to-morrow on University Field, Thirty-seventh and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia.

—The game between Princeton and Columbia freshmen will not take place to-day, as was talked of.

—Harvard and Yale freshmen will play their annual game Saturday at Cambridge.

CORNELL'S ROWING PROSPECTS.

Will Have Two Crews and Is Anxious to Meet Yale.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The season of 1895 promises to be an eventful one in amateur rowing. The decision of Cornell's rowing authorities to send a crew to England to enter the Henley Regatta, and Yale's endeavors to arrange a race with Oxford has aroused great interest in rowing circles. It is now rumored that there is a hitch in the arrangements for Yale's projected race with the English champions. Oxford conditions any race on her winning with Cambridge, and it is also said that she has announced her desire to meet the champion American college eight and refuses to row either Yale or Cornell until the two latter have settled the question of the cisatlantic supremacy.

The authority for this statement was said to be Dean White of Cornell, but when interviewed on the subject Mr. White declared that he had made no such statement, and that he had no authority for it. He added, however, that several years ago, when Cornell was anxious to arrange a race with Oxford the English university took the position that Yale and Cornell must settle the question of American supremacy before she would row either. Yale and Cornell have not met since that time, and it is quite likely that Oxford still adheres to this position. Dean White further declared that if the Yale and Cornell crews are to meet next year the challenge must come from Yale. For several years Cornell has challenged Yale, but the challenge has been regularly refused, and the Cornell authorities now feel that if Yale desires a race she should take the initiative.

Cornell has already determined to put two eights on the water next year, a course made necessary by the difference in distance between the Henley course and the regular Pennsylvania-Cornell race. As Pennsylvania is just now experiencing a boom in all branches of athletics, and will exert every endeavor to turn out a winning crew next year, it is probable that they will give Cornell a harder tussle than any Ithaca crew has recently had in dealing with a Quaker eight.

With two hard races assured and the additional labor of turning out a freshman crew, Cornell is not anxious for any additional rowing contests, but as she has long desired a race with Yale, and there is a strong rivalry between the two institutions in rowing, in the event of a challenge being received from New-Haven it will probably be accepted.

To Invite English Athletes.

The Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club met last night at the clubhouse. The suggestion of the Athletic Committee that an English team of athletes be invited to visit this country next year was discussed, and the Secretary of the club was instructed to write to the London Athletic Club and to send an invitation.

FOURNIL AND GALLAGHER MATCHED

To Play Cushion Carroms Next Week at Daly's.

Edouard Fournil and Thomas J. Gallagher will next Monday night begin playing a cushion-carrom billiard tournament of six nights' duration at Daly's Academy. Monday and Saturday nights they will play 200 points. The other four nights the leader will make 150 points at each play. This makes the total score of the winner 1,000 points.

The game was arranged by Maurice Daly with a view to renewing interest in cushion carroms and also to give the French expert an opportunity to show his skill at that style of billiards. The game will be for a purse of which the winner will take 65 per cent.

Daly will try to arrange a sweepstakes tournament at cushion carroms in which he will meet Sexton, Gallagher, and Fournil. He believes there will be several important cushion-carrom events this Winter, and desires to stimulate practice at the game.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; purse $250; seven furlongs. Maurice, 107, (Sims,) 9 to 2, won; Lobengula, 106, (Griffin,) 11 to 20, second; Hailstone, 100, (Lambley,) 15 to 1, third. Hermanita also ran. Time—1:20.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250; six furlongs. Veld, 107, (Sims,) 9 to 5, won; Polydora, 103, (Griffin,) 11 to 5, second; Senator Vest, 97, (Keefe,) 15 to 1, third. Tormentor, Gov. Fifer, Anxiety, Sappho, and Hammie also ran. Time—1:16.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250; 1¼ miles. Baroness, 100, (Lambley,) 2 to 5, won; Warpeak, 107, (Burrell,) 150 to 1, second; Bess McDuff, 90, (Sheedy,) 9 to 2, third. Fidello also ran. Time—1:58.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; half mile. Sir John, 106, (Sims,) 6 to 5, won; Lady Richmond, 100, (Lambley,) 13 to 5, second; Vanbrunt, 98, (Finnegan,) 15 to 1, third. Boothroyd, Vocality, South Side, Fannie B., Syde, and Marengo also ran. Time—0:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $250; 6½ furlongs. McIntyre, 111, (Sims,) 11 to 20, won; Hardy Fox, 104, (Griffin,) 8 to 1, second; Prig, 107, (Penn,) 10 to 1, third. Aurelian and Nock Barren also ran. Time—1:22.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one mile. Leonardo, 99, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Little Tom, 93, (Keefe,) 11 to 2, second; Indra, 109, (Doggett,) 8 to 5, third. Star Actress also ran. Time—1:42.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—College athletics is the subject treated by Spalding's "Athletic Library" for November, just published. The book is edited by M. C. Murphy, the well-known instructor of Yale University, and is one of the most valuable publications ever written on college athletics. It is fully illustrated, and particular attention is paid to starting. It contains also the constitution and by-laws of the Intercollegiate Association of America and the athletic rules that govern all its competitions, as well as a complete list of college champions since the formation of the association. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents by the American Sports Publication Company, 241 Broadway, New-York.

—There will be a sweepstakes race at the Parkway Driving Track on Thursday afternoon at 1:30 sharp between J. Haye's black gelding George Sprague, T. L. Arthur's bay stallion Fitz Wagner, and H. Bellou's bay gelding John Y. for $150 a corner. Admission will be free.

—The Fall games of the Twenty-second Regiment will be held to-night at the armory, Western Boulevard and Sixty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock. The entries are numerous, and interesting contests ought to be seen. There will be dancing and a reception after the athletics.

—Thomas G. Gittinger has signed a contract to play baseball with the Louisville Club next season. He will fill the centre field position. He has played recently in the Western and Southern Leagues.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—Yachtsmen will be glad to know that Capt. Howard Patterson has reopened his nautical school at 130 Water Street, and is teaching navigation in his familiar way.

—E. G. Brown is having a steam launch built at Riley & Cowley's yard. The dimensions are: Length, 42 feet; beam, 6 feet; depth, 3 feet 10 inches.

—The schooner Mohegan, owned by the Johnson Brothers, is at Poillon's being fitted out for a Southern cruise.

—C. Barnum Seeley's steam yacht Thyra is on her way to Florida waters. She has arrived at Beaufort, N. C.

—Ralph N. Ellis's schooner Iroquois is being overhauled at Mumm's. She is to have new masts.

—Col. S. V. R. Cruger is having the sloop yacht Indolent rebuilt at Poillon's.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; Harlem Wheelmen's reception at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Castle Point Cyclers' reception, Quartet Hall, Hoboken.

Athletics.—Fall games of Twenty-second Regiment Association at armory, Western Boulevard, near Sixty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

Football.—Cutler vs. De La Salle, at Berkeley Oval, 2:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Football.—Brooklyn High School vs. Polytechnic Institute, at Eastern Park, afternoon; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Pennington Seminary, at Bayonne, N. J., 3 P. M.; Orange Young Men's Christian Association vs. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, at Orange; Cherry X vs. Young Men's Christian Association, at Mott Haven; Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Lehigh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; University of Virginia vs. University of North Carolina, at Richmond; Columbia Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Washington; Columbia Medical Department vs. Long Island College, at Columbia Oval.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, morning, afternoon, and evening; Liberty Wheelmen's annual road races on Merrick course, Washington Wheelmen's Fall road races; Bicycle Point races at Jamaica, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; College Wheel Club, races, Broadway, Flushing; Gramercy Wheelmen's races, on Merrick course; Essex County Roadsters' races at Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Hare and Hounds.—Xavier Athletic Club run over Fort George course; New-York Athletic Club paper chase, at Travers Island.

Athletic contests at Red Bank, N. J.

Flushing Gun Club shoot.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden.

Football.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Manhattan Field; Yale freshmen vs. Harvard freshmen, at Cambridge; United States Army Engineers, at Willett's Point vs. Company E Battalion Engineers, at West Point.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY STATE CLUB

Otto Irving Wise Chosen President—Milholland's Accounts Balanced.

The State Club elected the following officers last night: President—Otto Irving Wise; Vice President—Chester H. Southworth; Secretary—W. F. Daly. Thirty-one new members were also elected.

The club represents the social side of John E. Milholland's Republican organization.

Mr. Milholland is now in California. Some of his political enemies started a story yesterday to the effect that members of the organization are about to make a demand for an accounting of the election funds placed in his hands. This story was laughed at by those at the clubhouse in East Twenty-second Street last night.

The Executive Committee of the political organization it seems long ago appointed an Auditing Committee of seven to audit Mr. Milholland's accounts at his own request. The auditors found every dollar that had passed into Mr. Milholland's hands carefully accounted for, and the accounts balanced to a cent.

A resolution was offered at last night's meeting of the State Club proposing a reception to Mr. Milholland upon his return from the Pacific coast. Chairman Wise, however, said that Mr. Milholland had heard of this plan before he went away and had expressly requested that nothing of the sort be done. On this account the resolution was withdrawn.

Blank Held for the Grand Jury.

William A. Blank, Jr., the ex-stenographer of ex-District Attorney Nicoll's office, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of burglary.

He confessed to being one of a gang of four which during the past few months robbed a number of barbers' shops and small stores on the east side.

His father, who is a well-to-do milk dealer in Clinton Street, has made good the losses sustained by several of the places robbed. Lawyer Alter told Justice Feitner Monday that the complainants against Blank were willing to withdraw their charges, but Justice Feitner would not allow them to do so.

The Camden Freeholders Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—In the Supreme Court Justice Reed to-day filed an opinion declaring constitutional the act under which the new Republican Board of Freeholders in Camden County was appointed. This is conclusive of the legality of the board, and brushes aside all contentions of the Democrats and wipes out their board. The Democratic board in Mercer County surrendered several weeks ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Monday till 12 o'clock midnight Tuesday.)

12:20 A. M.—166 West One Hundred and Third Street: dwelling of Joseph A. Flynn; damage, $10.

2:50 A. M.—206 West Thirty-sixth Street; rooms of Winiford Peek; damage, $10.

8:30 A. M.—229 West Sixty-third Street; dwelling of Armenia Antione; damage, $100.

9:25 A. M.—Two-tsory dwelling of Robert Kitchen, Hunt's Point Road, near Lafayette Avenue; damage, $3,000.

12:40 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; William R. Wallace; dwelling; slight damage.

4 P. M.—120 Ludlow Street; damage, $100.

5:05 P. M.—520 East Tenth Street; occupied by Samuel Bier; damage slight.

5:55 P. M.—20 and 22 Greene Street; H. A. Caeser & Co.; damage, $2,000.

6:41 P. M.—58 White Street; Charles Falkenberg; damage, $1,000.

6:47 P. M.—64 East Sixty-sixth Street; (owner or occupant unknown); damage trifling.

6:54 P. M.—1,490 Lexington Avenue; Benjamin Appelbaum; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—67 Park Place; (owner unknown;) damage slight.

9:35 P. M.—5 Baxter Street; Falck estate; damage slight.

DUTCHESS'S LONG-LIVED WOMEN

The Last of the Trio Dies at the Remarkable Age of One Hundred and Four Years and Ten Months.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The death of Mary Elizabeth Mott at New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and ten months removes the last of a remarkable trio of long-lived women who spent most of their days in Dutchess County. The first to die was Mrs. Ann Hyde of Fishkill, in August, 1893, aged one hundred and four years and three months.

During the same year Mrs. Fradenburgh of Red Hook died, aged one hundred and five years. Mrs. Mott had been in such good health until the last Summer that it was hoped that she might be spared to establish an example of longevity that would become historical. Since last June, however, it has been evident that her constitution was gradually yielding to the burden of her years.

There is absolutely no question about the fact that Mrs Mott was nearly one hundred and five years of age. The family records give the date of her birth as Jan. 14, 1790. Other documents and records possessed by the family go to substantiate her claim to having lived more than a century. There has always been some doubt expressed with reference to the accuracy of the claim made in behalf of other alleged centenarians, as in most instances they have had no certificates of birth or family records to prove exactly how long they had lived.

At Mrs Mott's funeral, which will be held to-morrow, at her late home at New-Hackensack, there will be four generations of her descendants in attendance, including her daughter, Mary E. Francis, aged seventy-five years; granddaughter, Mrs. F. B. Fisk, fifty-four; great-grandson, William Fisk, thirty-four; great great-grandson, Paul Fisk, nine. The house in which Mrs. Mott died is the oldest in that locality, having been built in 1772. Mrs. Mott's son, Morgan L. Mott, who died several years ago, was known all over the United States as a horse breeder. He was a leading member of the National Breeders' Association. Her husband was George B. Mott, who died in 1850. The couple were married in 1808. Mrs. Mott never married again. George B. Mott was at the time of his death Superintendent of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island.

REQUISITION FOR GEORGE M. IRWIN

New-York Asked to Surrender the Discretionary Pool Operator.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—Gov. Pattison granted a requisition to-night upon the Governor of New-York for George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator of Pittsburg, who is now in custody in New-York City.

It was contended at a hearing before the Governor this afternoon that Irwin was not a fugitive from justice; that he went to New-York for his health; that he fully intended to return to Pittsburg, and that the offense was not larceny. Counsel for the Commonwealth argued that Irwin was a fugitive, that the case of larceny was clearly made out, and that the discretionary poolman never intended to return. Irwin's counsel said any amount of bail would have been furnished yesterday for his release.

Detective Coulson started for New-York to-night with the requisition.

To Lead Children Aright.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The American Academy of Political and Social Science held a session at the New Century Club this evening, and Prof. Simon N. Patten read a paper on "Economics in Elementary Schools." This dealt with the necessity of going outside of text books and old, wornout illustrations in guiding the child toward virtue. The ideal, he said, was not in the past, but in the future. The striving for the latter would elevate mankind through the growth of common qualities, and the ejection of discordant elements that lower the tone of society. The effect might come slowly, but it would be abiding.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, much colder, northwest winds. VERMONT, snow flurries, cold wave, northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, much colder, northwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, colder in the interior, northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, east winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler Wednesday night, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder in the interior, winds shifting to north. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, much colder, north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, much colder, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder, much colder in southern portion, north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, much colder, northwest winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, snow flurries, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, much colder, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow in the early morning, followed by generally fair weather, colder, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds. IOWA, fair, warmer Wednesday night, winds shifting to southeasterly. MISSOURI, fair, colder in central and southern portions, winds shifting to easterly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, easterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer Wednesday night, winds shifting to southeasterly. KANSAS, fair, easterly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MONTANA, partly cloudy, warmer, southeasterly winds.

Signals are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie, and on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The storm central Monday evening east of Lake Superior has advanced to the lower St. Lawrence Valley, attended by severe westerly gales over the Great Lakes and by snow in Northern New-England, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the upper lake region, and by a decided rise in temperature in the Atlantic coast States. An area of high barometer has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory, attended by a cold wave in the western lake region, the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and Red River of the North Valleys, with temperature 10° below zero in Manitoba. A storm is central on the North Pacific coast, and rain has fallen in the Middle and North Pacific coast districts. Fair and decidedly colder weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest. In the Northwestern States, the weather will be fair, with rising temperature.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. C. W. Fenton, Seventh Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, Twentieth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., Eleventh Infantry, two months' extension.

—Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon, First Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Columbia, and is stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona. Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed to succeed Lieut. Col. Bacon.

—Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, will make the annual inspection of Vancouver Barracks and Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

—Major James M. Marshall, Quartermaster, United States Army, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, to examine Magnolia Bluff.

—Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to examine the Las Moras Spring.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer S. W. Eldredge has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Eaton has been ordered to the navy yard at New-York.

Excursions.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The first of the series of Washington tours will leave

NEW YORK 11 A.M., DECEMBER 6, 1894

Rate only $14.50 for the round trip, covering all necessary expenses, including accommodations at best hotels. Other dates, Dec. 27, 1894; Jan. 17, Feb. 7 and 28, March 21, April 11, May 2 and 23. Other tours as follows:

GETTYSBURG DEC. 26; RATE $20.

OLD POINT COMFORT DEC. 27; Rate $15.50.

FLORIDA Jan. 29, Feb. 12 & 26, March 12 and 26, 1895; Rate $50.

CALIFORNIA (Golden Gate Tours)—Feb. 20 & Mar. 20, 1895.

All necessary expenses included in rate.

For itineraries or further particulars apply at any Pennsylvania R. R. office, or address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New-York, or 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Instruction—City Schools.

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FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

C. H. RIVERS' Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 177 State St., Brooklyn.

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PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND ELEMENTARY instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. HORACE, Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

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LANGUAGES—PROF. BELTZUNG.—Teaching in three select schools; day and evening classes; moderate terms. 10 East 42d St.

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HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED SWISS LADY, College graduate, has few hours disengaged; English, French, German branches; good music and drawing. K. K., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box 101 Times.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; practical; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER wishes a few more pupils; terms reasonable. PARIS, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Dancing.

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ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSohn Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

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Miscellaneous.

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Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS of Improvement at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1894.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, for the following objects, indorsed proposals for "Constructing Quay Wall, foot of Main Street," "Reconstructing Building No. 6," "Bending Shop, Building No. 114," "Extension of Boiler Shop, Building No. 28," "Construction of Causeway across Wallabout Channel," "Construction of Quay Wall inside of Whitney Basin," and "Construction of Garbage and Refuse Crematory," respectively, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this bureau until 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms upon which proposals will be awarded upon application to this bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A bond of one thousand ($1,000) dollars must accompany each bid for the respective objects as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Awards will be made for each object of improvement separately. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Nov. 24, 1894.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Dec. 11, 1894," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 11, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of woolen jerseys, cornmeal, oatmeal, farina, pork, sugar, and evaporated peaches. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ East Main St., Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1894.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for revetment of dykes and wing dams will be received here until noon Nov. 30, 1894, and then opened. For information apply to Maj. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.—Sealed proposals for repairing U. S. Engineer Dredge "Hell Gate" will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 29, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Co., Engrs.

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DR. PARKHURST HONORED

City Vigilance League Greets Him Warmly at Dinner.

THE POLICE FORCE MUST GO, HE SAYS

Tammany Must Be Watched if the Fruits of Nov. 6 Are to be Secured — The League's Work Only Begun.

The City Vigilance League took off its hat with profound respect to its President, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, last night. It feasted him, it proposed his health, and when he responded, it whirled its hat into the air and cheered and cheered three times three, and three more.

Rarely has such a personal compliment been paid to any man in this city. The compliment was paid at a dinner at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, at which about 500 substantial-looking men sat down. From beginning to end it was an ovation to Dr. Parkhurst. All manner of complimentary things were said of him, right before his face, and every time one of the speakers mentioned his name there was applause that would have turned the head of many men.

There were speeches of an unusually interesting sort, and, as has become quite popular since Nov. 6, they took the form of congratulatory speeches because Tammany Hall has been defeated.

Dr. Parkhurst made a speech in which he outlined some of the steps yet to be taken to bring forth the full measure of victory over the tiger. He dwelt more on what is yet to be done than what has been done, and one of the things he proposed was to wipe out of existence the present Police Department, from the top down to the very bottom. Good men could be replaced, he said, but he insisted on a clean sweep first. This declaration brought tumultuous applause.

John W. Goff, who was one of the guests of honor, arrived at the banquet room late. He entered just as Dr. Parkhurst had ended his speech, and the 500 men did the Recorder-elect the compliment to rise, swing their napkins, and cheer as he made his way across the room.

One incident of the evening came when Bishop Potter related that before Dr. Parkhurst came to this city he had recommended to one of the deacons of Madison Square Church, which was in search of a pastor, that Dr. Parkhurst be called. The relating of this heretofore unknown bit of history awoke the most enthusiastic applause.

Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club, presided at the dinner. At his right sat Dr. Parkhurst, and at his left St. Clair McKelway. The others at this table were Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Ducey, James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Charles C. Beaman, Charles Stewart Smith, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Chancellor MacCracken, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Senator Clarence Lexow, Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton, Mayor-elect Strong, Charles S. Fairchild, and Senator Daniel Bradley had been included among those invited as guests of honor. They sent regrets.

At the nine long tables which filled the dining hall were many members of the City Vigilance League, and some who are not members, but who took this occasion to pay a compliment to Dr. Parkhurst.

Among the guests were William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John W. Vrooman, P. C. Lounsbury, Ellis H. Roberts, Frederic Taylor, Charles H. T. Collis, James A. Blanchard, Oliver Sumner Teall, John Sabin Smith, Patrick Egan, Alfred R. Conkling, J. Seaver Page, William S Opdyke, Richard Watson Gilder, Clarence W. Brown, Charles Steckler, Alfred Steckler, Julius Harburger, Hugh N. Camp, R. W. G. Welling, Richard L. Purdy, Dorman B. Eaton, Judson Lawson, John P. Townsend, John P. Faure, James G. Cannon, W. F. Havemeyer, John Claflin, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, James McCreery, James Speyer, John R. Van Wormer, T. C. Van Santvoord, Peter B. Olney, Frank Moss, E. A. Hibbard, W. Travers Jerome, and Daniel Nason.

Gen. Porter rapped the company to order at a little after 10 o'clock. Just before that a number of women, among them Mrs. Parkhurst, had entered the balcony, about which was draped a flag. Applause greeted them, and some one at the tables proposed a cheer for Mrs. Parkhurst. Among the other women were Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Tams Mrs. Post, and Mrs. Harrington.

In introducing Dr. Parkhurst, Gen. Porter made many striking and flattering allusions to the Doctor's work Said he:

The great champion of this campaign, we know, had some critics and made some enemies, but since the 6th of November I think he could give the same reply the old Marshal under Napoleon, who, when he was going to die, and was told he must forgive his enemies, said: "Haven't got any—killed them all."

Gen. Porter likened Dr. Parkhurst to the monitor that had destroyed the ironclad of the enemy in the battle of Hampton Roads, "the sober monitor, clothed in black." He said:

There came to New-York not many years ago a quiet monitor clothed in sombre black. He found the ravenous beast in New-York devouring the people's substance and destroying the fair fame of the city. He trained his guns upon it and drove it back, crippled and helpless, to its lair.

In reply, Dr. Parkhurst said he was deeply touched at the tribute shown by the magnificent gathering before him. He added:

I cannot look on such a body of men and feel any particular anxiety as to the future of New-York City. We have, however, to remember one thing, namely, that it is difficult to wisely utilize this victory.

There is nothing on earth that you and I, with our friends working together, cannot do, provided we see eye to eye and stand shoulder to shoulder, laying ourselves on the altar of our common and blessed municipality.

The future of this town is in God's hands and in our hands.

We occupy a unique position and represent a peculiar idea. Let us remind ourselves of what we are and for what we stand.

Some of you allied yourselves with this league at the time when it was not considered respectable to be associated with myself. [Applause.] It is funny now, but it wasn't funny then. You and I understand that we occupy a position which is non-partisan, non-political. We have learned to understand there are questions absolutely of principles which stand out above political questions as the mountain stands out above the sea and the lower hills. We are not banded together because we are Republicans, because we are not Republicans; not because we are Democrats, or Protestants, or Catholics, or Hebrews, for we are not. These questions mean more.

We are not in this thing for the loaves and fishes, and there lies ninety-nine of one hundredths of our power. We do not care a rap for office. We would not be Mayor if we could.

But we do feel that there rests on our shoulders, standing a little aloof from official positions, the responsibility of watching over everything in this municipality; and, however hard we may have jumped on Tammany, we are going to jump just as hard on the Republican Party if it needs it. I do not expect it will need it. Still, it is liable to.

There are two or three things I want to speak of. Notwithstanding the 40,000 majority in this city, do you remember there are more than 100,000 persons in this city who believe in a government represented by Divver, Sheehan, and dirty Koch.

There is strength in 100,000 men, though defeated, when they rally from that defeat. We must go to work and help convert them, and, taking the word convert, not in its evangelical sense, it is not impossible. I believe if we had had a campaign three weeks longer our majority would have been 20,000 greater.

I have been afraid that the proper use might not be made of our rectory. There are many difficulties. One of them is our my enemies.

Then Dr. Parkhurst said he would drop generalities, and turned his attention to the Police Department. He said:

You all know that the Lexow committee gave its attention to the Police Department. The same kind of investigation should be applied to every other blessed department in the City Government. Here is a chance to do work which will secure results that will be permanent.

The temptation now is to mix that which is good with what is bad. We are in a situation to do work which will reach from the top to the bottom. For Heaven's sake, why not do it?

Here is a department which it has been demonstrated is rotten from the top down. I wonder if you know that, notwithstanding the Lexow investigation and the vote of Nov. 6, that that department all the way through is just exactly as rotten to-night as it was three years ago.

I wonder if you are aware of the fact that since Nov. 6 there has been a phenomenal outbreak of crime in many precincts. This, it may be said, is not bringing forth fruits that are meet.

I trust that when Mr. Lexow reports or frames a bill, and I believe it will be his duty to prepare the legislation on the subject, I believe he will see fit to legislate the entire department from top to bottom out of existence. If you preserve any of the old virus, in a short time there will be the same infection.

Good men can be returned if they are wanted.

Another thing is wanted. I want to see a municipal administration which compels its employes to earn the salt for their porridge. The reason there are so many applicants for office is that the offices are supposed to pay a maximum of salary for a minimum amount of work. I do not know why any man who works for the city should not earn his salary as much as any of us.

A significant thing was in the letter Assistant District Attorney Wellman wrote to Mr. Fellows resigning his office. He said that he had been criticised for the arrangement by which, when business was not pressing, he was allowed to attend to his private affairs. That is the situation. While prisoners have been literally rotting in jail, our officials have been supplementing their salaries, which are $7,500 a year, I believe, by attending to outside practice.

Dr. Parkhurst then reiterated some of his former statements about "bosses." He said he would say nothing personal as to Richard Croker and Thomas C. Platt, but a Republican "boss" is as bad as a Democratic "boss." Both are unmitigatedly, unqualifiedly, thoroughly destructive, dangerous to the country's institutions. The distinction between a "boss" and a leader is, he said, that a "boss" makes less and less of the men under his influence, while a leader makes more and more of them.

Dr. Parkhurst urged members of the league to impress on their representatives in the Legislature that they were supposed at Albany to represent their constituents, and not be driven by a "boss." In closing he advised that all appreciate fully their power as men, and go on in the work in which they have made some progress.

After Dr. Parkhurst sat down, letters from Mayor-elect Strong and others were read, and then Bishop Potter made a finished and highly-pleasing speech, in which he said he felt in some sense as if he were Dr. Parkhurst's ecclesiastical father, because he had recommended him for the Madison Square Church.

After Bishop Potter, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn spoke briefly, and after him Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Smith said:

Any public officer or private citizen who puts himself in the way to obstruct or prevent the people from reaping the fruits of the late election becomes a criminal before the bar of public opinion, and must be dealt with accordingly. Tammany must be destroyed root and branch. I hold it to be the duty of all good citizens, including the clergymen, to be practical politicians. I cannot take my seat without referring for a moment to the obligations which the city, State, and Nation are under to our friend, Dr. Parkhurst. Whatever method may be adopted to express our sense of obligation to him, of this I am sure, that Dr. Parkhurst has already received the best of all earthly rewards—the love and adoration of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Goff was introduced, and was greeted with cheers that made the hall ring. He said he considered it the best act of his life when he allied himself with Dr. Parkhurst.

Joseph H. Choate made a short speech, in which he said that the greatest monument the people could raise to Dr. Parkhurst's memory would be to keep the ball rolling in power.

After a brief speech by Father Ducey, Gen. Porter declared the banquet at an end.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kortright—Jones.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—One of the leading social events of the season was the marriage, this evening, of Miss Ethel Charlotte Jones, ward of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Hall, of this village, and Lawrence Minturn Kortright, son of Mrs. S. A. Taylor, of Bristol, R. I. It took place in the Bethesda Episcopal Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, the rector, officiated. Miss Sophie A. Hall, of this place, was the maid of honor, and Gouverneur Kortright, of New-York, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy E. Cooke, of New-York; Miss Isbell, the Misses James, and Miss Margaret Smith, of Saratoga Springs. The ushers were S. Dana Greene, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, and L. Maidment Hurd, of New-York, and Ray G. Craighead, Jr., of Saratoga Springs. Following a reception at the Hall cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Kortright started for New-York. They will soon take a trip to Europe, and will probably not return until next Spring.

Hayes—Cogan.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—John D. Hayes and Miss Mary A. Cogan, daughter of the late Michael Cogan, were married at 6:30 o'clock this morning in St. Peter's Church by the Rev. J. J. McDonnell, the pastor. After a wedding breakfast, at the home of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes took the morning train for New-York. Their tour will include Washington, Richmond, and Old Point Comfort. The groom is one of Saratoga's most popular young men. For several legislative seasons he held the position in Albany of private messenger to Speaker Husted and other places of trust in the Assembly or Senate. The bride recently resigned her desk as an assistant teacher in the village Central Grammar School.

Aldermen Discuss Shelter Boxes.

Most of the session of the Board of Aldermen was taken up yesterday in wrangling over the placing of two shelter boxes at the corner of the Bowery and Grand Street for the use of employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Vice President Noonan wanted the subject of the boxes taken out of the hands of the Law Committee and disposed of at once. He said the employes were suffering great hardship from exposure.

Alderman Oakley, Chairman of the Law Committee, objected. Alderman "Silver-Dollar" Smith argued in favor of immediate action. A resolution was finally passed that the Law Committee report on the matter next Tuesday.

Satolli as a Writer.

In an article in the December number of The North American Review, which will be published to-day, Mgr. Satolli makes his first contribution to American periodical literature. He describes in detail the educational work of the Catholic Church in Rome—its aims, processes, and means of support—and the relation it sustains to the educational work of the State.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Great Falls, Mon., Nov. 27.—The big clothing store of A. Nathan was destroyed by fire this morning. It was with much difficulty that the flames were confined to the one building. The loss will probably be $200,000. The stock was worth $90,000.

Boston, Nov. 27.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Medford and Thurston Streets, Somerville, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The organ, a piano, the vestments, and altar plate were saved. Loss, $12,000; insured for $8,000.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Barnett Brothers' retail clothing store was badly damaged by fire to-night. The loss on building and stock is $10,000; insured.

MISS REHAN HOME AGAIN

And We Have a "First Night" Once More at Daly's Theatre.

CHASTE VIOLA'S POTENT CHARM

Mr. Henry Dixey's First Appearance in a Shakespearean Role Helps to Make the Event Historical—James Lewis.

After a year and a half of absence, which everybody hopes has increased their fortunes and their fame, and their appetites and digestions, too, Mr. Daly and his company are at home again. It is well known that they have been in London, England, where they were smiled upon by the Prince of Wales, and it is whispered, also, that they ventured into Louisville, Kentucky, where they were frowned upon, alas, by Col. Henry Watterson, who has a world-wide reputation as an unerring judge of the wine of his State. It was high time, after that experience, for them to return to New-York.

They belong here—especially Augustin Daly. He has labored in this particular vineyard more than a quarter of a century, and all his triumphs worth remembering have been made here. He stands to-day the foremost American theatre manager, not because of his success in Leicester Square, but because of his success on Broadway, or near it, in the years of his apprenticeship and early achievement. What he does when he crosses the ocean is quite by the way. Daly's Theatre is his home, and that of Ada Rehan, who is still the principal member of his company, though not its only actor of rare talent and distinction.

It was a pleasure to find last night that the atmosphere of high achievement and artistic refinement had not been banished from the handsome theatre that has been so long given over to giblets and London gayety. The odor of roast turkey and pumpkin pies did not linger. The tea, at last, had been taken away. Such an audience as has not been seen in the absence of Miss Rehan and her associates, except at the grand opera, assembled to welcome them home, and to enjoy the matchless representation of Shakespearean comedy which served well as the medium of their reappearance.

Governor-elect Morton, with Mrs. Morton and a party of friends, occupied the right-hand stage box; in the box above them were Gen. Nelson A. Miles and a party; Judge Hilton had his customary box, and Mrs. Daly had a crowd with her in the left-hand side of the proscenium. Elsewhere in the theatre were Thomas L. James, Thomas W. Waller, Leonard Cheney, Judge Joseph F. Daly and Mrs. Daly, William F. Havemeyer, Vernon H. Brown, John D. Crimmins, Charles H. Steinway, George Boldt, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Charles E. Carryl, Justin H. McCarthy, Clyde Fitch, Dr. A. L. Ranney, W. E. D. Stokes, Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hatch, Vincent C. King, Edwin Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Postlethwaite, Herbert L. Griggs, Mrs. G. W. Whitier, and Mrs. J. Remington Mumford. Beside these nearly all the habitual "first-nighters" of any note had their accustomed places.

The play was "Twelfth Night," in which the actors said farewell before their last departure for London. Miss Rehan's Viola is accounted, by competent and just observers of the modern stage, the best portrayal of that charming and somewhat illusive personage seen in this era, and as, probably, the most nearly perfect work of this actress in the domain of poetical comedy. The vim and splendor of her Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," the vivacity and tenderness of her Rosalind, are not likely to be forgotten, and to a multitude of the younger playgoers, here and in England, these two impersonations will ever be held matchless—types of stage art to test other portrayals by, images of beauty to be ever cherished in the memory. But in neither Katharine nor Rosalind does Miss Rehan's temperament, physical equipment, and her art seem to fit the poet's ideal quite so perfectly as in Viola. In outward aspect, in form and bearing, in speech, in the expression of every shade of feeling and every impulse, in every change of facial expression, she is surely and entirely Viola, completely identifying herself with the rôle and it with her own personality.

This was the impression made by Miss Rehan's Viola, when it was first revealed here, February, 1893, and confirmed by repeated observations of the performance. From the opinion of the artistic value of this impersonation, and the delicately-beautiful revival of "Twelfth Night," which forms an appropriate setting for it, expressed frequently in The New-York Times, there has been no dissension worthy of serious notice in any public print. In London, as in New-York, every competent critic of the drama has recognized in cordial terms the irresistible charm of this Viola and the good taste shown in the production of the play. Coming to us again, after an interval of eighteen months, the charm is found to be as potent as ever. What was said in praise and in explanation of the merit of the impersonation then, can only be repeated now.

Miss Rehan's elocution in this rôle seems to be absolutely beyond cavil. The cadences of her speech fall as gratefully upon the ear as sweetest music, yet she speaks, she does not read or recite. Her voice is the loveliest and rarest to be heard to-day in the spoken drama. To every note in the range of this comedy, it is perfectly attuned. Viola is young, and has the spirits of healthy youth, in spite of her supposed affliction and blighted love. The tone of this portrayal, therefore, is not continuously plaintive; but, though joyous when occasion demands it, animated and sparkling in the gayer scenes, it is yet dominated by pensiveness.

The play was followed with the keenest attention, and every mood of Viola awakened responsive interest. No changes of note had been made in the arrangement of the text. The comedy was performed as before in four acts, and the condensation thus required, while it may shock a few Shakespearean students, is merely gratifying to the general public. "Twelfth Night" has always, until this fevival, been a rather dull play on the stage. There is no great dramatic strength in Orsino's passion, or Olivia's reluctance to accept his love. In the Daly version all the flowers of the text are retained; we miss none of the oft-quoted passages, and no line of rare beauty is omitted. The identification of Illyria with Dalmatia, and the substitution of an Oriental for a Grecian picture in the background, gives freer scope for the introduction of dances and vocal music, and enhances the beauty of the various scenes. Praise has often been given in this newspaper to Mr. Widmer for the taste and charm of the incidental music, original and selected. The principal solos are still sung by Mr. Lloyd Daubigny, in the character of the clown, and a beautiful pictorial and musical climax to Act III. is obtained, as before, by the introduction as a serenade by Orsino and his followers, of Schubert's lovely "Who Is Sylvia?," while the immovable Olivia looks down from her balcony with eyes of love upon the reclining figure of the page, Viola. In every detail of scenic picture, costume, and changing light effect the production is an exquisite pageant.

The roystering scene and the episode of the interrupted duel are carried with vim and drollery, though the cakes and ale have been somewhat suppressed, and the familiar background of the Warwickshire kitchen is dispensed with. James Lewis, who plays bibulous Sir Toby in a surprisingly illusive mask and costume, and with a richness of humor adequate to the rôle, was received with prolonged applause.

A great surprise of the night was Mr. Dixey's entrance, in the role of Malvolio, unrecognized by the spectators. Not till the lofty steward had spoken half of his first speech was the welcome of the house expressed. Dixey himself was a surprise in Malvolio. It may not be accounted a great impersonation, but it is certainly a fine one, without a hint of travesty, splendid in deportment, exquisitely graceful, correct and impressive in speech, and expressing with facility the egotism of the man, while yet suggesting that his faith in himself was not altogether misplaced. The night, therefore, was doubly memorable, for Dixey had never before played a Shakespearean character. He had his full share of approval long before the last curtain fell.

Other individual performances worthy of mention were the Antonio of Mr. Wheatleigh; the grotesque Aguecheek of Mr. Gresham, which is, however, scarcely a satisfying portrayal of so famous a rôle; the pert, girlish Maria of Percy Haswell, who is buoyant and merry, but not quite the character, and the Orsino of Mr. Carlyle, who is much better than his predecessor, Creston Clarke, because he looks the lovelorn Duke. The Olivia of Miss Carlisle, on the other hand, was feeble, colorless, and monotonous.

Viola	Ada Rehan
The Countess Olivia	Sybil Carlisle
Maria	Percy Haswell
Orsino	Francis Carlyle
Sebastian	Sidney Herbert
Antonio	Charles Wheatleigh
A sea Captain	Hobart Bosworth
Valentine	Gerald Maxwell
Curio	William Stuart
Sir Toby Belch	James Lewis
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Herbert Gresham
Fabian	Alfred Hickman
Feste	Lloyd Daubigny
Captain of the Duke's Guard	Campbell Gollan
An officer	Edward McLaughlin
A priest	Thomas Bridgland
Malvolio	Henry Dixey

THE KNEISEL STRING QUARTET

The First Concert of Its Season Given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

It is a sad commentary on the musical taste of New-York that there were some empty seats at the first concert of the Kreisel Quartet of Boston, given last night in the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. It is very easy for the unmusical person to become enthusiastic over the opera, but at the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet only the purest, truest, and loftiest musical art is to be heard, and—hinc illae lachrymae. Last night's concert was in every respect delightful. The programme consisted of Beethoven's quartet in B flat, Opus 18, Sgambati's quartet in D flat, Opus 17, and Haydn's G major quartet, Opus 77. It was an excellent idea to put the novelty of the evening in the middle, and to conclude with the sunny measures of dear old Papa Haydn; for then, no matter whether the new work pleased or not, the audience was bound to go away in a good humor.

The Sgambati quartet is characteristic of its composer. It is a complete departure from the classic form, but unfortunately it does not arrive at a better one. The first movement, for instance, is practically a medley—a medley of warm and lovely melodies, it is true, but without a shadow of thematic development. It is, moreover, much too long, for the composer did not know enough to stop when he had nothing more to say. The voicing of the parts is intensely modern, and that means that the quartet is too often treated as if it were an orchestra. The second movement, which is decidedly the best of the four, is a highly original and dramatic scherzo, clear in purpose, symmetrical in outline, and effective in instrumental treatment. The andante is labored, and pretty much the same thing might be said of the finale were it not for the strength of its melodic ideas and the general passion of the movement. The composition was performed with superb vigor, unanimity, and breadth of style by the four members of the quartet.

There is nothing new to say about the other two numbers on the programme, but it is only justice to praise the admirable readings given them by Messrs. Kneisel, Roth, Svegenski, and Schroeder. These players have a wonderful variety of styles, and each is correct. They play Beethoven and Haydn as they ought to be played, and their work is a constant source of delight. In the words of Rip Van Winkle, may they "live long and prosper."

MRS. ADDICKS'S PETITION

A Commissioner to Hear the Divorce Case to be Selected Next Week.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—The appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony in the Addicks divorce case will probably be made next week.

Mr. Addicks was here to-day in consultation with his attorneys. He has made public the petition of his wife, in the belief, it is said, that publicity will aid his defense. This gives the times and places at which Addicks is asserted to have been guilty of wrongdoing with Ida Carr Wilson, and closes with a plea for alimony and counsel fees, and that Mrs. Addicks be restored to all of her real and personal estate.

To Demand Increase of Pay.

Motormen and conductors employed by the Brooklyn trolley companies are preparing to demand Jan. 1, 1895 an increase in their pay of 25 cents a day. Leaders of District Assembly No. 75, Knight of Labor, have been holding meetings lately, and they say the men are in condition financially to make a fight for the increase.

Weak lungs are strengthened, pleurisy pains relieved, and asthmatic symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

The newest dress-suit has very long coat-tails—some people like 'em, some like shorter tails. Take your choice here; only the shorter skirts have a little shorter price, because they're not so new.

$27 instead of $30, $30 instead of $35, $37 instead of $42.

The chances are that, if you buy a long-tailed one, you'll want it cut off by-and-by—but have your way.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Furs.

Astrakhan Capes.....$25.00, that were $35.00. (20 inches).

Electric Seal Capes...$35.00, that were $45.00 (20 inches).

Electric Seal Capes...$41.00, that were $55.00. (20 inches, sable collar and front edging).

Seal Capes.....$95.00.

Fur-lined Circulars,

$19.50, about ½ price.

Children's Muffs and Sets of Persian Lamb, Beaver, Krimmer, Thibet.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HER HUSBAND AND CHILDREN MISSING

Jacob Schmidt Deserts His Wife and Threatens Suicide.

Mrs. Minnie Schmidt of 646 German Place, Melrose, told a sad story at Police Headquarters yesterday.

She was in search of her husband, Jacob, who has been missing from 303 East One Hundred and Third Street since Sunday, when he went away after threatening to commit suicide. Mrs. Schmidt and her husband have not recently lived together, and he is suing her for divorce.

The woman told Clerk Anderson in the Missing Bureau of Police Headquarters that her husband deserted her on May 22, 1893. They were living at William's Bridge, and had four children, two boys and two girls, the youngest seven years old and the oldest fifteen years old.

Jacob was a patternmaker in the Cornell Iron Works. The day he deserted his wife he took the four children out, saying he was going to Central Park. Mrs. Schmidt says she has not seen her children since. She searched for her husband, but did not find him until last March, when she learned of his whereabouts and had him arrested for abandonment. In the Yorkville Police Court he was placed under bonds to pay his wife $4 a week.

Mrs. Schmidt stated that in May last her husband brought suit for divorce, and that he paid $50 to a young man to give false testimony against her. The man Schmidt hired to swear against her, she said, went to see her and tried to blackmail her. She threatened to have him arrested.

Until a month ago, Mrs. Schmidt said her husband paid her regularly every week, but since that she had received no money from him. She went to see him at 303 East One Hundred and Third Street, where he was boarding, on Tuesday, and told him that she would expose his true character when his divorce suit came to trial in December. She begged him to tell her where the children were, but he would not.

After she went away, Schmidt, it is said, told the landlady that he was going to commit suicide. He left the house early last Saturday, and has not been seen since. Mrs. Schmidt says she has information that her three youngest children are in a home and that the oldest boy is boarding with a woman known as Mrs. Berner in Boston. She told the police that her husband used to live with the Berner woman before he married her. Mrs. Berner's family resided at 16 Spring Street, Boston, but moved from that address lately.

Mrs. Schmidt is heartbroken over being kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of her children, and she appealed to the police to do something for her.

Whether her husband has made away with himself is not known. There was no account of him on the police records. An effort will be made to find the woman's children, and the Boston authorities will be communicated with regarding the case.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

George F. Meyer.

George F. Meyer, mechanical and civil engineer, who died of diphtheria on Sunday last at his residence, 170 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was born in this city in 1842. He went to Germany and studied mechanical and civil engineering. He returned to this country in 1868, and for a number of years was employed by Capt. John Ericsson, during which time he assisted in the designing of many important inventions.

He afterward entered the service of the Delamater Iron Works, where he was head of that part of the engineering department where marine engines were designed and constructed. He was also for a number of years consulting engineer for the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of this city, which position he occupied up to the time of his death.

Mr. Meyer was unmarried, and has few relatives in this country. He leaves two sisters in Germany. The body will be cremated at the Fresh Pond Crematory to-day.

Caspar Mahr.

Caspar Mahr, one of the best-known poultry commission merchants of this city, died of consumption on Monday evening, at his home, 71 Atlantic Street, Jersey City. Mr. Mahr was forty-nine years old. He was born in Germany. He came to this country in 1864, and soon after went into the poultry business, with his brother, John C. Mahr.

In 1877 the partnership was dissolved, and Caspar Mahr soon after established another firm under the name of Caspar Mahr & Co., which was continued until the time of Mr. Mahr's death.

Mr. Mahr was a member of the New-York Mercantile Exchange. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the house.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George Barker, a landscape and scenic photographer of wide reputation, holder of diamond, gold, and bronze first-prize medals from European and national contests, and the holder of many valuable improvements in photographic instruments, died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., yesterday, of Bright's disease. He was a high-degree Mason. He was fifty years old.

—Police Justice Thomas Mulholland of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday, after a long illness, of gastritis, aged sixty-three years. He was a native of Scotland, and for forty-eight years lived in Syracuse. He filled a number of minor official places, and for eighteen years had been a Police Justice.

Everybody is talking of the novel designs in Furniture to be had at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

Positively

Registered Trademark

Every handkerchief sold by us (exclusive of silk) is guaranteed

Pure Linen

and our assortment is undoubtedly the largest in the country. Handkerchiefs for ladies, gentlemen, and children, plain hemstitched, initialed, embroidered, lace trimmed, &c.

Prices range from 5c to $75 each. The holiday assortment is now quite complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street.

THE LINEN STORE.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Bertha Ford, who is thirty-four years old, and who lives at 723 Park Avenue, tried to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself from the end of Pier 48 East River. Benjamin Sontheim of 871 First Avenue saw the woman as she was about to plunge into the water, and, throwing his arms about her, prevented her from taking the leap. With the aid of a policeman, the woman was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

—Mrs. Sarah Levy, fifty years old, was found unconscious in her room, at 2,538 Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. She lay down to take a nap shortly after 4 o'clock and did not notice that one of the gas jets in the room was not fully turned off. When discovered she was partially asphyxiated. She was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that she would recover.

—Messrs. A. Park Boyce & Co. of the Massopoag Hotel, Sharon, Mass., will open the Hamilton Hotel on the Island of Bermuda on Dec. 1. They will conduct it in the same manner as formerly, and are already assured of a prosperous season. A pleasant sail of fifty-five hours will take one from the discomforts of a Northern Winter to the comforts of Summer on that beautiful island.

—The Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, will unite with the Collegiate Church, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Thanksgiving Day, in a service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Burrell will preach for his colleague, Dr. Coe, who will conduct the opening service.

—The "Little Mothers'" Thanksgiving entertainment will be held at Clarendon Hall, Thirteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, at 2:30 P. M. The children will be entertained and refreshments served to 300.

—The Pullman Company has prepared for those who may have occasion to travel on the Erie Railroad on Thanksgiving day a dinner card that includes all of the season's delicacies.

—The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College will be held at 343 Madison Avenue Friday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Policeman John C. Dietz of the Nineteenth Precinct was arrested yesterday for bigamy. Emma Kraus of 879 Myrtle Avenue is the complainant. She was married to Dietz July 7, 1891, but lately discovered that he had another wife living, whom he married Feb. 9, 1890. She was Anna Winecke. Dietz has been on the force six years.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed Policeman James L. Clark of the Ninth Precinct for conduct unbecoming an officer. Clark entered the flower store of F. Poly, 384 Nostrand Avenue, Nov. 1, and insulted Miss Ida Branton, who made a complaint against him.

—The annual Thanksgiving Eve concert and reception of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, will be given this evening in the armory, North Portland Avenue and Auburn Place.

Yonkers.

—The congregation of the Parkhill Reformed Church held a meeting Monday night to take action on calling a pastor, but nothing definite was done, other than to invite three of the candidates for the place to occupy the pulpit, that the congregation may hear them, and then make selection.

—The Orange Blossom Circle, at its meeting Monday evening, at the home of Miss Katie Sachs, 21 Washington Street, elected officers as follows: President—Miss M. Marlarkey; Vice President—Miss Katie Sachs; Secretary—Miss M. Banzer; Treasurer—Miss T. Warner.

—The Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club football eleven will play the Crescents of Harlem Thanksgiving morning, at the Young Men's Christian Association grounds. The admission will be 25 cents, and the proceeds will be given to charity.

—Joseph J. Kaiser, organist of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and Miss Katherine Reynolds, were married in that church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the pastor, the Rev. A. A. Lings.

—Invitations are out for the wedding of J. L. Du Bois and Miss Cora V. Otis, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otis, 110 Oak Street.

—There was a main between Yonkers birds owned by P. Curran and some Tuckahoe fowls conducted quietly in Tuckahoe Monday night. The Yonkers birds won seven straight mills.

—"Doc" Dennis, the well-known baseball catcher, formerly of Yonkers, will marry Miss Ada R. Canterbury of New-York, Nov. 28, in the First Collegiate Reformed Church.

—The newest social club in town is the Kenilworth, which meets Monday evening at the home of Miss Sowden, 612 Warburton Avenue.

—The Rev. Alexander B. Carver of St. John's Episcopal Church, this city, was the guest of the Patria Club in New-York, Monday evening

—The concert given by the Old Folks in the First Methodist Church, recently, netted $200 for the Ladies' Aid Society.

—Dr. H. O. Jewett of Cortland, N. Y., is visiting his sister, Mrs. M. J. Dyckman, at 113 Warburton Avenue.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary of Christ Church will hold an important business meeting this evening.

—Miss Helen Otis of Brooklyn, the portrait artist, has been visiting Yonkers friends.

—The November Jury Term of the City Court has been adjourned until Friday.

Westchester County.

—Chairman F. M. Carpenter of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday morning announced the following Standing Committees for the session: Equalization of Assessments—See, Baxter, Teed, Dusenberry, Haight; Finance, County and Town Indebtedness—Secor, Morton, Johnson, Fitzgerald, Ruscoe; County Treasurer—T. E. Carpenter, Yerks, Todd; County Clerk—Percival, Lent, Lawrence; Printing—Frazier, Beach, T. E. Carpenter; Judiciary—Davenport, Lent, See; Justices—McAllister, Schirmer, Johnson; Repairs and Supplies—Teed, Todd, Tompkins; Roads and Bridges—Underhill, McAllister, Haviland; Sheriff—Norton, Beach, Dusenberry; Superintendent of the Poor and Asylums—Lane, Haviland, Davenport; Coroners—Lawrence, Schirmer, Yerks; Register—Tompkins, Secor, Underhill; Surrogate—Field, Lent, Percival; Constables—Ruscoe, Fitzgerald, Baxter; Commissioner of Jurors—Haight, Field, Lane.

—The will of George W. Sutton, who died at New-Rochelle, Nov. 14, has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office, at White Plains. He left an estate of $100,000. To the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-fifth Street, New-York, he gives $5,000; to Walter B. Sutton, $1,000 a year during his minority; to Justine Augusta Fearing, $25 a week for a year after the testator's death; to Anna Josephine Watson, Eugene D. Sutton, George D. Sutton, Justine Augusta Fearing, and Walter B. Sutton, each one-fifth of the residuary estate. Henry Myers and Oscar Passavant of New-York are the executors of the will, which was made in 1893.

—The movement to secure a course of lectures in White Plains has proved successful, and the names of about 200 have been secured as subscribers for course tickets, at $2 each, which will cover the course expenses. The next lecture will be given Monday, by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, whose subject will be: "In the Footsteps of the Norsemen."

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has decided to allow the various towns of the county to retain, for the support of their poor, the excise money collected in them. These vary in amount from about $300 in the smallest, to $5,000 in Rye, $4,300 in New-Rochelle, and $2,500 in Ossining. The town officers use it in burying the destitute poor and helping indigent families. There was some opposition to the measure, as the aggregate was an amount so large that many thought it would be a good thing to let it go into the contingent fund for county expenses.

—A bowling club has been organized in White Plains, with the following officers: President—Henry Fuller; Vice President—George E. Tripp; Secretary—M. James Mooney; Treasurer—George W. See; Captain—C. R. Falconi; Lieutenant—J. Thompson; Sergeant at Arms—Henry Potts. They meet to bowl every Thursday evening.

—A Regents' examination has been held in the White Plains public schools this week under the direction of Principal Stewart.

—The first subscription hop of the season in White Plains will be given in the Auditorium, Wednes

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BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY

The City's Acquisition of the New-Lots Plant Confirmed.

THE LONG ISLAND COMPANY BEATEN

The Court of Appeals Decides the Act Constitutional and that the Company Has No Exclusive Franchise.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the order of the General Term in the matter of the application of the City of Brooklyn to acquire the property and franchises of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

This company was incorporated in 1881. Its business was to supply water publicly and privately in the town of New-Lots, which in 1886 was annexed to Brooklyn as the Twenty-sixth Ward. In 1892 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the City of Brooklyn to take proceedings to condemn the property and franchises of the company. In pursuance of that act these proceedings were taken.

The question at issue was what amount would be just compensation for such property and franchises. That question was referred by the Supreme Court to five Commissioners, who were Edward M. Shepard, Chairman; Hiram W. Hunt, Edward Rowe, E. W. Bliss, and Charles E. Emory. This commission heard a large amount of testimony presented to it through several months, and a majority of the commission—Messrs. Shepard, Hunt, and Bliss—concurred in a report awarding $570,000 for the property and franchises of the company. Of this amount, $370,000 was for the plant of the company and $200,000 was awarded as the value of the franchise.

This report was set aside by Justice Pratt, at Special Term, and the city appealed to the General Term, which reversed the decision of Justice Pratt and confirmed the report of the commission. From the decision of the General Term the company appealed to the Court of Appeals, claiming that, as its franchise embraced exclusive privileges for supplying water in the town of New-Lots, it was worth several hundred thousand dollars more than the amount which had been fixed by the commission's appraisal.

Judge Gray writes the opinion in the case. His opinion was concurred in by all of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Judge Gray says:

Upon the facts as they have been stated, the legal propositions, which seem to have been urged by the Water Company, and which were passed upon in the court be low in their consideration of the report, as we perceive from the record and the opinions, were, in substance, that the company gained, by incorporation and by its contract with the town of New-Lots, certain rights to purvey water to the town, which were exclusive and permanent during the term of the corporate charter, and that the Commissioners' award of compensation should have been based upon a recognition of the inviolable nature of the franchise and the rights of the company. Upon this appeal a further point is raised as to the constitutionality of the act of 1892, which authorized the city to take the appellant's property.

Upon this appeal the question of the amount of the award is not one we can or should review. There is nothing in the statute which, either in terms or by apparent implication, grants to the corporation formed under it an exclusive right to supply the town or village with water, or which precludes other persons, if they can secure an assent from the authorities to their application, from forming another company to supply water from other sources to the inhabitants of the same town or village. The statute is general in its operation, and in the grant of franchises subject to the conditions mentioned. It simply confers authority and power upon the corporation when formed to supply the authorities and the inhabitants of the place with water at rates to be agreed upon.

In its bearing upon the rights of the water company, I think the most to be said is that it confers a franchise and sanctions the agreement with the municipality. Whether the charter from the State or the agreement with the town be regarded as the contract, in either case it is certainly entitled to protection against legislation which would destroy the franchise or which would by some alteration of the charter impair obligations. The company is entitled to have the clause of the Federal Constitution liberally construed, so as to secure to its franchise every immunity in such respects. It must be remembered that the question here does not turn upon the consideration of any possible destruction of the franchise by the act of the town, but upon the consideration of whether the company enjoyed freedom from competition and the impairment of the value of the franchise by the grant to others of a similar franchise. The Commissioners, in awarding compensation for its franchise separately and as distinct from the cost value of lands and construction, have ruled that it had no such immunity, and the objection goes to the principle of this appraisal. The claim of the appellant is that the Commissioners should have appraised the value of the franchise as though it were inviolable, not only by direct action, but by such an impairment as would be caused through granting to others a like franchise to supply water.

We think it is clear upon authority that the statute under which the appellant was incorporated, being couched in general terms, a charter secured by compliance with its terms does not grant to the company an exclusive privilege or franchise to supply water to the town or village, nor preclude the grant of another charter for a similar franchise. The grantee of the charter takes nothing by implication, and the State is not further bound nor restricted than can be read in the act. This is in accord with principle and with the authorities.

Without pursuing further the discussion of the nature of the appellant's franchise under its charter, it is our judgment that, viewed as a contract to which the State was a party, there was no grant of a right to supply water to the town which was exclusive in its nature or which entitled it to such immunity as would preclude another or other incorporations for a similar object.

We then come to the consideration of the proceedings had with the town of New-Lots and the contract made subsequently to appellant's incorporation. We may concede that the proceedings resulted in a contract binding the parties to observance of all its propositions and entitled to the protection enjoyed by ordinary contracts between individuals; but we cannot spell out from such a contract, and we are unable to infer from it, regarded in the light of the proceedings in which it was made, an agreement that no like contract shall ever be made with other persons or incorporations. Such an agreement would not be within the delegation of any express powers to the municipality, nor would it be warranted by the letter or the spirit of the proceedings, and the dictates of a sound public policy would forbid its inference.

The contract with the appellant was exclusive only in the sense that no similar one could be made which could infringe its particular property rights, but it did not prevent the town from contracting for a further or other supply of water.

In our judgment, there was nothing in the contract relations with the town which insured the company against a possible competition or rivalry in the future by another company which should be authorized by the town authorities to be formed to purvey water.

As no exclusive franchise was granted in terms, none could be inferred.

The appellant further urges that by force of the provisions of the annexation act of 1886 its exclusive right to furnish water was affirmed and established. To this view of the act we cannot assent. That act was not intended to, and did not, operate upon the charter of the appellant.

In the last place, we will briefly consider the proposition that the condemnation act of 1892, which authorized this proceeding, is unconstitutional and void. The important point in the argument upon this proposition is that the principle which forbids the taking of a citizen's property except for a necessary public use requires for the validity of the legislative act that the particular public use be designated whereby the property becomes impressed with a trust for the benefit of the public, and that not only this act is defective in this respect, but that it gave no opportunity for a judicial determination of the question of public use. In our judgment, however, while it might have been better legislation to have fixed and limited the particular use for which the City of Brooklyn was authorized to acquire and hold the appellant's property, the act is valid.

The appellant's other point as to the unconstitutionality of the act is that it authorized the condemnation of property which is already devoted to a public use, without designating any different or larger public use to which it is to be applied. We do not think that there is force in this objection. All property within the State is subject to the right of the Legislature to appropriate it for a necessary and reasonable public use, upon a just compensation being provided to be made therefore, and there can be no distinction in favor of corporations whose franchises and operations impart to them a quasi-public character. We think it very apparent that the public use to which the appellant's property is to be devoted by the provisions of the act does differ, and that it is of a higher and wider scope.

Our judgment is that the decision of the General Term was correct, and that its order should be affirmed, with costs.

THE BEATEN COMPANY OBJECTS.

Its Counsel Says It Will Appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Most Brooklyn people were pleased yesterday when it was announced that the Court of Appeals had rendered a decision against the Long Island Water Supply Company confirming the acquisition of the company's plant. It was a decided victory for Justice William J. Gaynor and Edward M. Shepard, and a blow at the McLaughlin ring.

William C. De Witt, leading counsel for the company, declared that the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

"The main question," he said, "to be decided is whether the company's original charter from the old town of New-Lots was a contract. The company claims that, under its charter, it had the exclusive right to supply water to the territory now embraced in the Twenty-sixth Ward until the year 1903, and that the city had no right to attempt to supply water to that section. This is what made the company's franchise so valuable. The decision of the commission awarding $570,000 for the company's plant was based upon the assumption that the company's charter was only a legislative permit that could be impaired at any time by legislative action. The commission believed that the city could at any time parallel the pipes of the company, and thus reduce the value of the company's franchise. The company claims that its charter was a contract which could not be impaired by any action of the Legislature or of any other body. The decision of this question by the United States Supreme Court will be of the greatest importance to every corporation."

Mr. De Witt said he thought the United States Supreme Court would reach the case in about two years.

The Long Island Water Supply Company was organized and incorporated in 1881, to supply water to the town of New-Lots, which has since become known as the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn. Its plant was not of much value, but a number of Brooklyn politicians saw great financial possibilities in it, and they organized a syndicate and bought it for a very low figure. After the annexation of the Town of New-Lots, the new members of the company entered into negotiations with Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, to sell it to the city, and Mayor Chapin agreed that the city should pay $1,250,000 for the plant.

Then began the legal battle which first brought Justice Gaynor prominently before the public. As counsel for William Ziegler, Mr. Gaynor instituted proceedings to prevent the purchase of the company's plant. He fought the company at every point, and beat it. The interested politicians then went to Albany in 1892, and secured the passage of a bill compelling the city to purchase the company's plant, after an appraisal by a commission appointed by the Supreme Court. It was only stipulated that the award should not be more than $1,500,000, or $250,000 in excess of the original price asked for the plant, and to clinch the matter more firmly the city was deprived of the right to appeal from the award, though that privilege was freely granted to the company.

Armed with this precious piece of legislation, the company applied to Justice Pratt for the appointment of a commission to appraise the plant, and Justice Pratt appointed men whose political and personal bias was so notorious that most of them were compelled by public criticism to retire from the commission. As finally constituted, the commission consisted of Edward M. Shepard, Hiram W. Hunt, Edward Rowe, E. W. Bliss, and Charles E. Emery. They were appointed by Judge Cullen on an application made by the present Corporation Counsel, A. G. McDonald, and ex-Judge Reynolds. Mr. Shepard was chosen Chairman, and, after an exhaustive hearing, Commissioners Shepard, Hunt, and Bliss awarded $570,000 to the company for its plant. Commissioners Rowe and Emery dissented.

The company then went before Justice Pratt, who promptly set aside the award, and the city was in a quandary, for, by the terms of the bill, it was unable to appeal. But an agreement was reached to disregard that clause of the bill, so that the city was allowed to appeal to the General Term. The General Term reversed Justice Pratt's decision, and decided that the commission's award of $570,000 was proper. The company thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals, which now has decided in favor of the General Term and the commission.

Corporation Counsel McDonald said yesterday that the order of the Court of Appeals, together with the payment of the award, would give the city title to the Long Island Water Supply's plant. The $570,000 must be raised by the sale of water bonds. The Mercantile Trust Company holds a mortgage upon the company's plant for $500,000, which the city must pay first, and the members of the company will then receive the balance—$70,000—due them. When the city has complied with these requirements it will take possession of the plant.

DIPHTHERIA'S RAVAGES IN YONKERS

Three Children of One Family Die in Thirteen Days—Precautionary Advice.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—One of the saddest results of the present epidemic of diphtheria in Yonkers is the death of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Laird of 59 Glenwood Avenue.

Edward, eight years old, died Nov. 13; Mary, the only daughter, died Nov. 20, and yesterday the youngest son, Alexander, was taken from them by the dread disease.

Dr. Valentine Browne, the Health Officer, this afternoon issued a bulletin, recommending the exercise of every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

He requests that the habit of kissing be suspended for some time, as by that indulgence the disease is easily communicated.

Prisoner Goes Crazy in Court.

Giuseppe Govassi, an Italian, went insane in court yesterday. He was on trial before Judge Cowing in General Sessions for assault, and had appeared rational until the case was opened before the jury. He then began to mutter unintelligibly and to look threateningly at the jurors.

In a few minutes his symptoms became so pronounced that Judge Cowing stopped the trial and at once ordered the man taken to the asylum for the insane at Matteawan. Govassi was led away, shaking his head and talking to himself.

FELLOWS ENTERS DENIAL

Files Answers to Both Sets of Charges of Malfeasance.

HE WILL BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY

Gov. Flower Appoints ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston Commissioner to Take the Testimony.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Col. John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York County, filed his answers with the Governor to-day to the charges made against him by the committees of the Good Government Clubs and the German-American Reform Union. He entered a general denial of all the charges.

Gov. Flower appointed ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston as a Commissioner to take testimony relating to the charges.

Commissioner Linson announced that the hearings would begin in New-York City next Monday. The evidence will be submitted by him to the Governor, who will then act.

Col. Fellows, accompanied by his counsel, Delos McCurdy, arrived at the Executive Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning, and were immediately shown into the Governor's room.

Mr. McCurdy presented a written answer to each charge made by the committee of five of the Good Government Clubs of New-York City. The charges made by the committee alleged that he has been negligent in bringing twelve murder cases to trial. Mr. Fellows's answer denied this at length, and was accompanied by a chronological record of each case. This showed that nearly half of the cases arose during the terms of previous District Attorneys, Col. Fellows having assumed office Jan. 1, 1894. Col. Fellows also presented affidavits from counsel of the prisoners in nearly every case, showing that any delays in prosecution have been at their request.

Denies the First Charges Filed.

The following is Col. Fellows's answer to the Good Government Club charges:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York:

John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York, answering the charges preferred against him by Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber, R. W. C. Welling, and Clarence Goadby, expressly denies that he has failed to bring to speedy trial any persons under indictment for criminal offenses, and denies that he has failed or neglected to perform his duties in that or in any respect whatever. The said John R. Fellows further denies that he has failed to bring to speedy trial Leonardo Larubbio, Sebastian Sporatio, William Flannelly, Marie Meyer, George Miller, Joseph Powers, Adolph Noekel, William Beggs, Thomas Kerrigan, Thomas Reilly, Angelo Friano, and Patrick Mastoy or either one of said last above-named persons under indictment for criminal offenses in said county.

The said John R. Fellows further denies that, by reason of any neglect of duty in failing to bring to speedy trial persons under indictment for criminal offenses or otherwise, the administration of criminal justice in the County of New-York has become a matter of grave public scandal, and the said John R. Fellows expressly and specifically denies each and every charge or allegation contained in the said charges preferred by the said Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber, R. W. G. Welling, and Clarence Goadby.

And the said John R. Fellows, further answering, avers that the facts as to each of said specific charges fully appear by the proofs herewith submitted, which proofs clearly establish that in no specified case has there been any neglect or failure of duty on his part.

JOHN R. FELLOWS,
District Attorney New-York County.

Following the filing of the answer to the Good Government charges by Col. Fellows, Gov. Flower issued a notice giving him four days in which to answer the charges filed against him last night by the German-American Reform Union of New-York City, and to show cause why he should not be removed on the charges.

Fellows Answers the Reform Union.

The District Attorney and his counsel, Delos McCurdy, returned to the Executive Chamber at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon and filed with the Governor the following answer in the matter of the charges preferred by August Kleinau, John G. Weigold, Fanscher De Seighardt, Carl L. Lewenstein, and F. O. Dettmann, representing the German-American Reform Union:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York:

John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York, answering the additional charges preferred against him by August Kleinau, John G. Weigold, Fanscher De Seighardt, Carl L. Lewenstein, and F. O. Dettmann, expressly and specifically denies each and every charge or allegation contained in the said additional charges, and denies that he has been remiss in the matter of bail in any or either of the cases specified in the "table of bail bonds forfeited," and, further answering, the said John R. Fellows expressly denies that he has not faithfully prosecuted persons charged in his county with violation of provisions of law, and each and every of the specifications contained in said charges under the title of "persons holding office under the laws of this State indicted for bribery and extortion, blackmail, forgery, grand larceny, or with any offense whatever."

And, further answering, the said John R. Fellows denies that he has neglected his duty in that he did not cause duly to be tried many persons indicted for felony, and denies each and every allegation made under the specification of "prisoners in the Tombs Prison charged with homicide," "persons charged with homicide who were bailed," "persons charged with burglary," "persons charged with receiving stolen goods," "persons charged with robbery," "persons indicted for assault in various degrees since Jan. 1, 1894, out on bail or otherwise." And, further answering, the said John R. Fellows denies that he has neglected his duty in that he has not caused duly to be tried many persons indicted for offenses in his county, and expressly and specifically denies each and every charge and allegation made or specified under the titles of "Persons indicted for horrible crimes," "violation of the Penal Code," "persons charged with maintaining disorderly houses," "with the violation of law against gambling and lotteries," and with "violation of the pool law."

And he further expressly denies that he has been habitually remiss in the observance of Section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as to the custody of indictments. And he denies that he has failed or neglected to perform his duty in respect of any of the cases specified in the said additional charges or in any respect whatever.

And the said John R. Fellows expressly and specifically denies each and every charge or allegation contained in the said additional charges.

JOHN R. FELLOWS.

John J. Linson to Hear Evidence.

After Col. Fellows had filed his answer to the charges of the German-American Reform Union, Gov. Flower issued the following order, appointing the Hon. John J. Linson of Kingston as a Commissioner to take testimony:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber.

In the matter of charges preferred against John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York.

Charges having been preferred against John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the County of New-York, by Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber, R. W. C. Welling, Clarence Goadby, August Kleinau, John G. Weigold, Fanscher De Sieghardt, Carl L. Lewenstein, and F. O. Dettmann of the City of New-York, and a copy thereof having been served upon the said District Attorney, with notice to show cause why he should not be removed from office, and the said Fellows having filed his answer to the charges preferred therein;

I do hereby appoint the Hon. John J. Linson of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, Commissioner to take the testimony and the examination of witnesses as to the truth of said charges and to report the same to me, and also the material facts which he deems to be established by the evidence.

It is hereby further ordered that the said examination before such commision proceed with all convenient speed.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

By the Governor, T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

Ex-Senator Linson, who was appointed by the Governor Commissioner in the above matter, was in Albany this afternoon conferring with the Governor. At the conclusion of the conference he announced that the hearings would begin in New-York City next Monday. The place is to be hereafter decided. When the evidence is all in Commissioner Linson will submit it, with his findings, to Gov. Flower, and the Governor will then act upon the charges.

Col. Fellows and Lawyer Delos McCurdy left for New-York to-night. Before going Col. Fellows said that he has now answered all the charges that were in the hands of the Governor.

"There are a great number of reform associations in New-York," he added, "and they may all make charges."

THEY WILL PRESS THE CHARGES

German-American Reform Union Will Be Represented at the Hearing.

Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union, said yesterday that the union stood behind the charges preferred against District Attorney Fellows, and was prepared to substantiate them.

"The committee was appointed last Friday night," said Mr. Sutro, "and it had authority to represent the union in bringing the charges.

"They are taken from the records of the District Attorney's office, and they show that the business there is in a condition which would, if it were allowed to continue, result in an unbearable state of things.

"There are two sides to the case. Men who have been indicted for crimes of all kinds, some of them the worst kind of felonies, are given bail and turned loose on society for a long and indefinite period. In many cases bail has been forfeited. I think the total amount is about $77,000. Only a small percentage of this has been collected from the bondsmen. Either the bondsmen were not good or the District Attorney's office has been negligent in making collections.

"Our union took this all into consideration, and it seemed that the facts were such as to warrant laying them before the Governor.

"We acted without consulting the Committee of Seventy or the five men from the Good Government Clubs, who filed their charges last week."

"What further will be done by the union?"

"I shall appear before the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Flower, as the representative of the union, which is ready to give the evidence it had on hand when the charges were filed.

"Doubtless there is a side of the case from the District Attorney. In some cases it is probably hard to get the witnesses who are wanted. But the cases are so many in which trial has been delayed that it seems to me they must carry great weight with the Governor. Most of the cases which are cited in our charges have arisen since the beginning of Col. Fellows's term."

There Are No Complications.

Fulton McMahon, one of the five young men who brought the first charges against the District Attorney, said he did not see that the action of the German-American Reform Union made any difference in the situation so far as his charges were concerned.

"I knew nothing about the action of the German-American Reform Union," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "although I am a member of the union."

Mr. McMahon said he did not take any stock in the rumors which were afloat that, if Col. Fellows were removed, Gov. Flower would appoint as his successor some man who would spare certain Tammany officials.

"I do not believe he will appoint a Tammany man," he said, "and I would criticise those newspapers who, instead of trying to help the Governor, are disposed to criticise his action in advance, and draw conclusions based on his supposed political relations."

Mr. McMahon advanced a theory which he thought would be valuable at this time, explaining at some length the esoteric doctrine. He wanted all good citizens to unite in believing and thinking that Gov. Flower would do right, and this would be a great help in the Governor's present position. He advanced the proposition that this psychological help might avail as against a "political pull."

Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy said he did not know of the action of the German Reform Union until yesterday. He did not care to make any comment on it, he said.

MacLean Said to be Ambitious.

One bit of new gossip was heard yesterday. It came from an intimate associate of some members of the Seventy. It was that ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean would like to occupy the District Attorney's office, and that it was indirectly due to his influence that the charges against Col. Fellows had been made by the five young men from Good Government Club D. The fact that Mr. MacLean is counsel for Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and that Mr. Ottendorfer is prominent in the German-American Reform Union, may have added some strength to the rumor.

Creditors of the Harlem River Bank are anxious that proceedings be begun against the officers of that defunct institution. They have been endeavoring to secure this action by the District Attorney, and at last, recognizing that that official's office was overcrowded, they appealed to Gov. Flower. The Governor replied that, as charges are now pending against the District Attorney, he would not interfere with the conduct of his office. If the committee saw fit to present charges based on their allegations they could be joined with those already preferred, and a speedy examination made of them. The creditors replied that it simply asked that a Deputy Attorney General be designated to take charge of the prosecution of the Harlem River Bank cases.

"When we have accomplished that object," the letter of the committee continued, "we might have time to consider your request to make charges against the District Attorney. Meantime, you will pardon us if we say, 'One thing at a time.' We presume your denial of our request of Nov. 19 is without prejudice to a renewal thereof after Jan. 1, 1895."

The committee has received no reply to this.

Cannot Find His Wife and Child.

George Tallarico of 167 Hester Street has asked the police to look for his wife, Rosy, and their child. He says that in May, 1893, she went with the child to the hospital on Randall's Island.

He was working in Philadelphia, and when he returned here a short time ago he could find no trace of either. He was told that the woman had left Randall's Island with the child and gone to a nursery at West Brighton, S. I. He has not been able to find her there.

Another Catholic Temperance Union.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—All the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of this city are interested in the movement looking to a union with a view to combined action against Sunday liquor selling and other evils of the liquor business.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES

The Commission Considers Two Plans for Underground Travel.

A REPORT FROM ENGINEER PARSONS

A Conference to be Held with New-York Central Officials—Details of the Plans and Recommendations.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting behind closed doors yesterday afternoon in their offices in the Home Life Insurance Building, on Broadway. Those present were President Alexander Orr and Commissioners Steinway, Low, Inman, Claflin, Secretary Lewis E. Delafield, Counsel Henry R. Beekman, and Chief Engineer Parsons.

Men who had ideas to submit and propositions to make as to how the road should be built sat in outer rooms patiently awaiting an opportunity to be heard.

Joseph G. Hillam of 25 Pine Street submitted a plan for underground roads traversing different routes than those favored by the commission. He suggests that an "east side" road commence at South Ferry and run under the present Third Avenue elevated road to Ninety-sixth Street, thence turning to the east by a curve to effect a junction with the Second Avenue elevated railroad, thence to the Harlem River, to connect with the Suburban Road, and carried onward to the city limits.

The "west side" line would start from South Ferry and, following under the route of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad on its Sixth Avenue branch as far as Fifty-third Street, thence across Fifty-third Street to the Ninth Avenue elevated road, thence proceeding under Ninth Avenue as far as Sixty-fifth Street, thence proceeding under and along the west side of the Boulevard to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, thence from this point by an elevated iron and steel structure to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, thence by tunnel and open cutting to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; from this point to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street by elevated road, thence partly by tunnel in rock and open cutting to the terminus at King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street for the time being, but to be carried forward later on by elevated road and tunnel to the city limits.

Mr. Hillam said that a strong point in its favor was that the city would still retain its yearly revenue of $150,000, which it receives from the Broadway franchise.

When the Commissioners came to one paragraph in the typewritten proposition of Mr. Hillam's, a significant smile appeared upon their faces. It was a statement that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company could more economically build the proposed structure, and that if the new system was affiliated with the present "L" roads, a saving of more than $60,000 a year could be made in salaries and wages.

The cost of construction and equipment is placed at $15,000,000.

The Central Tunnel Railway Company submitted a plan for one road having six tracks, and running from City Hall, under Elm Street and Fourth Avenue, to Forty-second Street.

On motion of Commissioner Low all submitted plans were referred to Engineer Parsons. A letter was received from the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, accepting the appointment as counsel to the board.

Engineer Parsons submitted an interesting report. It read as follows:

To the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners: According to your instructions contained in the resolution of two weeks ago, I have made a study of the extension of the east side line north of Forty-third Street, where the plans originally adopted terminate, and herewith beg to submit my report, containing suggestions.

I recommend to commence at a point on Fourth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, where the present line diverges to the left, and continue in a straight direction beneath the Grand Central Station and the yard to a point about Forty-eighth Street, there diverging the four-track system in two—two tracks to run on each side of Fourth Avenue on the outside of the present Harlem River Railroad tunnel.

Just north of Ninety-seventh Street the tracks will emerge into an open cut, and by an ascending gradient reach an elevation so as to give at least twenty feet in the clear above the Harlem River Railroad tracks, and thence by a steel structure spanning the new steel structure now being built by the Harlem River Railroad; thence continuing to the Harlem River, and crossing the same to the north side of the Harlem River Railroad Bridge to Walton Avenue, and continuing thence along the line surveyed and located by the previous Rapid Transit Commission, which line lies substantially parallel with, and within a short distance of, in an eastward direction, Jerome Avenue.

The officials of the New-York Central Railroad have very kindly given me access to the plans of their present and proposed structures in Fourth Avenue. Sections of these plans accompany this report, from which it will be seen that the carrying out of an additional railway on Fourth Avenue conflicts slightly with their stations at Fifty-ninth Street, Seventy-second Street, and Eighty-sixth Street, and also with their wide tunnel between Eighty-sixth Street and Ninety-eighth Street.

Before detailed plans for your structure can be drawn an arrangement will have to be made with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad looking to a modification of its structures at these points.

Commissioner Inman moved that Messrs. Orr, Claflin, and Steinway be appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Harlem River Railroad and its lessee, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, with reference to questions which have arisen with regard to the rapid transit roads so far as the same seem to be affected by the railways of said companies. The resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

The railroad companies mentioned have the right of way, and could make plenty of trouble if they cared to. It is expected, however, that the railroad people and the Rapid Transit Commissioners will work in harmony. There will be another meeting of the Commissioners next Tuesday.

SUPPOSED DEN OF THIEVES RAIDED

A Young Girl Inmate's Mysterious Disappearance in a Fireplace.

The house 300½ East Sixty-fifth Street, which, the police say, is a notorious thieves' resort and disorderly house, was raided Monday night. Mary Reilly, the proprietress; Mary Brennan, housekeeper, and Lizzie Mulholland, forty-six years old, were arrested.

When the police entered the house there was a great scattering, and one of the girls, for whom they were looking, Lizzie Kelly, fifteen years old, disapeared in the fireplace. Dilligent search failed to discover where she had hidden. The policemen even made a fire in the grate, but the smoke did not dislodge her.

The police are confident that the house was a thieves' resort, and that a notorious character for whom they had long been looking had been there within the last twenty-four hours.

Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, held all of the defendants for further examination.

Willis Avenue Bridge Maps.

Corporation Counsel Clark received the maps of the Willis Avenue Bridge yesterday afternoon. He will soon apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of the Commissioners to acquire the necessary land.

THE VOTE ON CONSOLIDATION

Twenty-Eighth Brooklyn Ward Gives a Majority of 1,212—A Railroad Man's Strong Argument.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the count of the vote on consolidation in the Twenty-eighth Ward. The vote in that ward for consolidation was 4,215, and against, 3,003, being a majority of 1,212 in favor of the Greater New-York. There seems now to be no doubt that consolidation has been carried in Brooklyn by a good working majority.

The members of the Consolidation League are having no little fun at the expense of the "antis," who lately organized to defeat consolidation. There is hardly a prominent business man in Brooklyn who does not believe the annexation of Brooklyn to New-York would mean a greater prosperity for the city and for his own business. One of these is General Manager Goundie of the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

"I believe consolidation will benefit both cities," he said yesterday.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand, and New-York and Brooklyn are one. They have one destiny, and what affects one affects the other. As a railroad man, I believe the alliance will develop better feeling between the people of the two cities.

"More buildings will be erected in Brooklyn, a greater population will be the consequence, and there will be more transportation. As far as taxes are concerned, the opponents of consolidation claim that the money spent on the new rapid transit road in New-York will be levied on the people in Brooklyn. Even if it is it will be a small fraction, and it will be a greater reason for asking for bridges and tunnels across the East River. I am certain that consolidation will reduce taxes on this side of the East River."

FOR A NEW WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

THE SITE HAS BEEN ACQUIRED ON CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Handsome Group of Buildings to be Erected—The Plans and Improvements—The Old Hospital Sold.

Plans have been prepared for the erection on Central Park West, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, of a new building for the Women's Hospital, which is at present situated on the block bounded by Lexington and Park Avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

The site on which the hospital now stands has been sold, and the property on which the new hospital is to be erected has been acquired for $331,000. It is estimated that for the erection of the group of buildings which will constitute the new hospital $1,400,000 will be required.

John E. Parsons, who is President of the Board of Governors, said yesterday that there had been acquired for the hospital the entire front of the block on Central Park West, extending back 259 feet on Ninety-second Street and 250 feet on Ninety-third Street, with the exception of one lot on Ninety-third Street. Plans have been prepared by Charles C. Haight, the architect, for the immediate improvement of the Central Park front of the property, and as soon as sufficient money is on hand or in sight the buildings will be begun.

At the present time Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Frank F. Thompson, as members of the Building Committee, are engaged in the examination of other hospitals with the view of adopting the best and most modern arrangements for the interior of the building.

The plans for the hospital show a group of six pavilions, connected with broad galleries, three on each street, and two of them directly overlooking the Park. The plans are drawn with a systematic effort to secure the most sunshine and the best natural ventilation for each pavilion.

The main entrance is by way of the administration building, which will occupy the central location on Ninety-third Street and will be a structure of six stories. There will be reception rooms and a board room on the first floor, a chapel is to occupy the next two stories, the library and museum are to be on the fourth floor, and the physicians' bedrooms on the two upper floors.

The nurses' pavilion will be situated on the northwest corner of the plot. This building is to be eleven stories high. The other four pavilions are for the treatment of patients. They are to be six stories in height each. The first two stories of the avenue pavilions are arranged for private patients, and above them are the open wards.

The top floor of the Ninety-second Street corner pavilion is to be a sunroom. There are also to be a dispensary for outdoor patients and isolated wards for patients suffering from contagious diseases. In the central pavilion, on the Ninety-second Street side, is to be the operating theatre.

The architectural style of the building is to be Spanish, and the materials employed in the walls will be gray brick, with limestone trimmings. The construction will be fire-proof throughout.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SEELY'S GIGANTIC THEFT—The Shoe and Leather Bank robbed of $354,000.

ALL GO TO THE SYDICATE—The new 5 per cent. bonds disposed of in one lot.

PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN—Japan has the key to the capital of the Chinese Empire.

MADAGASCAR ITS MEXICO—Folly of the French Republic as it recalls the empire.

FORGER HARVEY CAUGHT—As the "Rev. Charles O. Gibson," he was found in Lansing.

MEXICO'S SEISMIC SHOCK—Graphic story of the exciting events of All Saints' Day.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE ASKED—Mrs. Addicks demands separation from her husband.

OLD THANKSGIVING DAY—Did not compare as a holiday with that of the present time.

ECHOES OF THE BEER CLUB—A pleasing feature of the Constitutional Convention.

OUR WELL-MANAGED NAVY—What a thorough reorganization has done.

WILL GREET THE SENATE—A very lifelike bust of Vice President Stevenson.

FUTURE OF ARID AMERICA—The needs of a great population explained.

AMRAM OLIVER WAS "SOT"—Rather than pay his poll tax he went to jail.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains the Use of Proteine, the Flesh Formers, by Henry Stewart; Cultivation of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, New-York Experiment Station; Labor on the Farm, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York were appointed to-day as follows: W. C. Sharp, Argyle; J. L. Taylor, Barker; F. G. Tremble, Harriettstown; L. C. Freeman, West Constable.

LOW RENTS FOR THE POOR

Dr. Felix Adler Favors the Building of Houses by the City.

LARGE PROFITS ON MODEL TENEMENTS

J. B. Reynolds on Overcrowding and Vice—The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford Would Have a Sunday Liquor Law.

Dr. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture was the first person called upon to testify before the Tenement-House Commission yesterday.

Dr. Adler was a member of the Tenement-House Commission of ten years ago, and his opinions on the subject of reforms in the crowded districts of the city have not changed since that time.

"There are two objects to be kept in view," said Dr. Adler. "The first is to give better ventilation and light to the tenements now standing, and the other is to prevent the growth of this evil in the Greater New-York of the future. The people of this city do not seem to recognize the fact that New-York is about to become probably the greatest city in the world. They think of the tenement-house evil as confined to the lower part of Manhattan Island. When rapid transit and the other great plans have been started, shall we allow the tenement-house evil to grow in proportion?"

"What can be done to forestall this?" asked Mr. Foster.

"The keynote to the evil is the high rent system," replied Dr. Adler. "Rents should be reduced. I do not know how they compare with those of other cities, but it is my opinion that the city should fix the rent."

Dr. Adler then said that the city should lose no time in buying up land in the nearby districts, before the prices rise, and that it should build houses on this land for wage earners. He thought that an assessment of 3 or 4 per cent. on the amount originally invested would eventually pay for the land. Bookkeepers, Dr. Adler thought, might be included in the list of wage earners, but he was not prepared to say exactly where the line should be drawn.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Foster, "that those houses should be erected by private individuals in the same manner that the rapid transit road is to be?"

"I do not know," replied Dr. Adler. "All I plead for now is that the city may purchase land so that the rents will not be increased, no matter how valuable the property becomes."

"What do you think about putting up buildings on the City Hall Park?" asked President R. W. Gilder.

"I do not think the idea should be entertained for an instant," was the reply.

W. Bayard Cutting, President of the Improved Building Association, the pioneer of the model-tenement-house movement in this city, then testified as to the superior condition of the tenants of the association's buildings, which are situated on First Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets. He said the association pays an annual dividend of 5 per cent., and that there was no reason why similar associations should not be formed and conducted on a paying basis.

The next witness was James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement Society, 26 Delancey Street. "The worst two evils of tenement life," said Mr. Reynolds, "are overcrowding and undercleaning. In Summer the children never get to bed until after midnight because the houses are unbearable."

To President Gilder's question about roof-sleeping, Mr. Reynolds said it had a bad effect, because everybody was mingled together indiscriminately.

"There is no more crime in the tenements," continued Mr. Reynolds, "than in other apartment houses, as each family retains its privacy, with the ex

GUEST OF BROOKLYN'S MAYOR

Mayor-Elect Jewett of Buffalo Meets Officials and Attends Banquets at Two Clubs—To-Day's Plans.

Gen. Edgar B. Jewett, Mayor-elect of Buffalo, visited Brooklyn yesterday, and was the recipient of many courtesies during the day and evening. Gen. Jewett and his wife and daughter are the guests of J. S. Ogilvie of 873 St. Mark's Avenue, where they arrived yesterday morning. Gen. Jewett, accompanied by Mr. Ogilvie, J. Parker Sloane, and Charles L. Sicardi, called on Mayor Schieren in the City Hall about 11 A. M. The Mayor greeted the Mayor-elect of Buffalo very warmly, and as soon as the Mayor's Cabinet officers learned of the visitor's presence they hastened to the City Hall and were introduced to Gen Jewett. A number of others also called.

Then, on invitation of Police Commissioner Welles, Gen. Jewett and Mr. Ogilvie visited the Fouth Precinct Police Station and several other points of interest, and about 1 o'clock they returned to the Hamilton Club, where Mayor Schieren entertained them and a large number of others who had been invited.

Mayor-elect Strong of this city was expected at the dinner, but he sent word that he was detained at his home.

Gen. Jewett was the guest at a private dinner given at the Union League Club by Mr. Ogilvie last evening. Others present were Granville W. Harman, Alonzo Brymer, George K. Gilluly, Walter Scott, Jr., A. W. Gleason, Park Commissioner Squier, ex-Sheriff Rhinehart, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, George H. Rowe, and A. E. Blackmar. The party afterward visited the Twenty-third Regiment fair.

Mrs. Ogilvie and Miss Ogilvie gave a reception and tea yesterday afternoon at their house in honor of Mrs. and Miss Jewett. A young people's reception will be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie in honor of the Misses Jewett and Ogilvie.

NEW-JERSEY'S OFFICIAL VOTE

THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITY FOUND TO BE 48,478.

Number of Ballots for Each Congressional Candidate in Each District at the Recent Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The State Board of Canvassers, of which Gov. Werts is Chairman, met to-day and canvassed the votes cast at the recent election for candidates for Congress. The Republican plurality in the State is 48,478. The following are the results, as officially declared:

First District.—Camden County—Thomas M. Ferrell, (Dem.,) 4,195; Henry C. Loudenslager, (Rep.,) 11,396; William M. Gilbert, (Proh.,) 552; John Willcox, (People's,) 139; Martin Kreck, (Soc. Labor,) 124. Plurality—Republican, 7,201.

Cape May—Ferrell, (Dem.,) 1,034; Loudenslager, (Rep.,) 1,548; Gilbert, (Proh.,) 126; Willcox, (People's,) 72; Kreck, (Soc. Labor,) 6. Plurality—Republican, 514.

Cumberland—Ferrell, (Dem.,) 1,976; Loudenslager, (Rep.,) 4,619; Gilbert, (Proh.,) 597; Willcox, (People's,) 1,047; Kreck, (Soc. Labor,) 37. Plurality—Republican, 2,043.

Gloucester—Ferrell, 2,151; Loudenslager, 3,649; Gilbert, 242; Willcox, 166; Kreck, 11. Plurality—Republican, 1,498.

Salem.—Ferrell, 2,726; Loudenslager, 3,220; Gilbert, 214; Willcox, 87; Kreck, 16. Plurality—Republican, 494.

Plurality in District.—Loudenslager, 12,380.

Second District.—Atlantic—Martin L. Haines, (Dem.,) 1,746; John J. Gardner, (Rep.,) 3,010; Jacob D. Joslin, (Proh.,) 246; William B. Ellis, (People's,) 106. Plurality—Republican, 1,264.

Burlington.—Haines, 4,376; Gardner, 7,074; Joslin, 482; Ellis, 103. Plurality—Republican, 2,698.

Mercer.—Haines, 5,814; Gardner, 10,467; Joslin, 396; Ellis, 386. Plurality—Republican, 4,653.

Ocean.—Haines, 964; Gardner, 2,090; Joslin, 154; Ellis, 25. Plurality—Republican, 1,126.

Plurality in District—Gardner, 9,741.

Third District.—Middlesex—Jacob A. Geisenhainer, (Dem.,) 5,822; Benjamin F. Howell, (Rep.,) 7,490; Lewis M. Lanning, (Proh.,) 293; Frank W. Merritt, (People's,) 280; John P. Weigel, (Soc.-Labor,) 182. Plurality—Republican, 1,668.

Monmouth.—Geisenhainer, 6,301; Howell, 7,557; Lanning, 377; Merritt, 76; Weigel, 49. Plurality—Republican, 1,256.

Somerset.—Geisenhainer, 2,304; Howell, 3,356; Lanning, 211; Merritt, 50; Wiegel, 34. Plurality—Republican, 1,052.

Plurality in District—Howell, 3,976.

Fourth District.—Hunterdon—Johnston Cornish, (Dem.,) 4,216; Mahlon Pitney, (Rep.,) 3,632; William V. Ramsey, (Proh.,) 459; William C. Barrick, (People's,) 160. Plurality—Democratic, 584.

Sussex.—Cornish, 2,491; Pitney, 2,258; Ramsey, 515; Barrick, 294. Plurality—Republican, 1,803.

Sussex.—Cornish, 2,491; Pitney, 2,523; Ramsey, 157; Barrick, 1. Plurality—Republican, 37.

Warren.—Cornish, 3,735; Pitney, 3,886; Ramsey, 455; Barrick, 52. Plurality—Republican, 151.

Plurality in District.— Pitney, 1,407.

Fifth District.—Bergen—Andrew H. Demarest, (Dem.,) 4,059; James F. Stewart, (Rep.,) 5,103; Solomon Parsons, (Proh.,) 132; Frederick W. Ball, (Soc.-Labor,) 146. Plurality—Republican, 1,044.

Passaic.—Demarest, 6,410; Stewart, 11,338; Parsons, 408; Ball, 2,365. Plurality—Republican, 4,928.

Plurality in District.—Stewart, 5,972.

Sixth District.—Essex (Part of)—Thomas Dunn English, (Dem.,) 14,746; Richard Wayne Parker, (Rep.,) 23,219; Richardson Gray, (Proh.,) 503; Joseph R. Buchanan, (People's,) 798; William Walker, (Soc.-Labor,) 836. Plurality—Republican, 8,473.

Plurality in District.—Parker, 8,473.

Seventh District.—Hudson (Part of)—Edwin A. Stevens, (Dem.,) 23,207; Thomas McEwan, Jr., (Rep.,) 23,500; Theodore W. Burger, (Proh.,) 299; George P. Herrschaft, (People's and Soc.-Labor,) 1,193. Plurality—Republican, 293.

Plurality in District.—McEwan, 293.

Eighth District.—Essex (Part of)—John J. Dunn, (Dem.,) 5,008; Charles N. Fowler, (Rep.,) 7,947; Thomas J. Kennedy, (Proh.,) 208; Ralph W. Pope, (People's,) 106; James Bell, (Soc.-Labor,) 126. Plurality—Republican, 2,939.

Hudson (Part of.)—Dunn, 1,781; Fowler, 1,929; Kennedy, 39; Pope, 8; Bell, 66. Plurality—Republican, 148.

Union.—Dunn, 6,016; Fowler, 9,165; Kennedy, 271; Pope, 53; Bell, 456. Plurality—Republican, 3,149.

Plurality in District.—Fowler, 6,236.

Total Vote for Congress.—Democratic, 115,345; Republican, 163,823; Prohibition, 7,252; People's, 4,149; Social-Labor, 4,454; People's and Social-Labor, 1,193. Republican plurality in State, 48,478.

BOSTON FEARS A SWINDLE

Sharpers Said to be Trying to Float Paper of Doubtful Value.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Reputable banking people of this city allege that during the past week a gang of sharpers, with headquarters in New-York, has been trying to swindle the banks of Boston out of considerable sums of money, and that during that time fully $150,000 of valueless paper has been floated in this city, but thus far it is not known that any Boston institution has been victimized.

It is alleged that the swindlers try to get the money from the banks by putting the business paper through third parties, and that they are willing to take anywhere from ninety to ten cents on the dollar. Most of the paper that has been sent to this city is that of concerns that are out of existence, those who have recently failed, and who have no assets available, or those of concerns whose foundation is not secure and whose failures are looked for almost daily.

Whitelaw Reid in Morocco.

Whitelaw Reid, who sailed for the Mediterranean at the beginning of the month, is, according to latest advices, spending a few days in Morocco.

At Tangier the American Consul General presented him to the young Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Sultan himself being at Fez, and also to the Moorish Governor of the provinces. The next day both these officials called upon Mr. Reid by appointment.

Mr. Reid has already been benefited by his short stay in the Mediterranean, and is gaining in health and strength.

TWO BOWERY CLOTHING DEALERS FAIL

The Stores of Herman Meyer and Julius Crager in the Sheriff's Charge.

Herman Meyer of 312-314 Bowery and Julius Crager of 24 Bowery, clothing dealers, failed yesterday, and the Sheriff took charge of their stores.

Judgments were entered against Herman Meyer for $5,762, in favor of the following creditors; Morris Solomon, $1,604; Isidor Meyer, $1,343; Stieglitz & Ballin, $1,222; Francis Ball, $1,593. The first two judgments were confessions.

Mr. Meyer has been in the clothing business for twenty-five years, most of the time at Peekskill, N. Y. He opened the Bowery store in March, 1893.

Julius Crager's failure, his attorney said, was due to that of Mr. Meyer, whose lease he had guaranteed. Executions were issued against Mr. Crager in favor of Annie Engel for $1,526, confessed judgment for money loaned, and Stieglitz & Ballin for $1,359. Mr. Crager has been in business for nearly forty years, and occasionally operated in real estate.

Mr. Meyer's trouble, it is said, was caused by very dull business since he opened here. His liabilities are about $20,000, and Mr. Crager owes about $12,000 outside of any contingent liability on the lease for Mr. Meyer's store.

A meeting of the creditors of both firms will be called in a few days, and an offer of settlement will be presented.

The failure caused considerable surprise among the creditors, and there was a rush to get in claims. Four replevins to the Coroner were put in against Mr. Crager for $2,840, and four against Mr. Meyer for $1,175.

A VICTORY FOR PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Unfavorable Report on a License Against Which It Protested.

It is probable that the Brooklyn Excise Board will to-day reject the application for a saloon at 171 Washington Street, against which the members of Plymouth Church have made a vigorous protest. Capt. O'Reilly has made an adverse report on the application.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, and his assistant, the Rev. Horace Porter, called on Excise Commissioner Forrester yesterday in regard to the matter. The application for the license had been, by mistake, advertised as for 172 Washington Avenue, and the clergymen thought an attempt had been made to conceal the fact that a license was wanted for 171 Washington Street. The error was explained by Commissioner Forrester, who said that the correct advertisement would have been published had not the members of Plymouth Church sent in their protest against the place.

Ex-Police Captain Doherty of this city denies that he is in any way interested in the proposed saloon. He says he is part owner with his brother of 173 Washington Street, which is undergoing repairs, but he denies that he or his brother intends to start a saloon there.

LYNDONVILLE NEARLY WIPED OUT

Fire Destroys Almost the Whole of the Business Part of the Town.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Nov. 27.—Fire started at 2:45 A. M. in Webb's Hotel, and by 6 A. M. had consumed the J. G. Enton Company's block, which was occupied by themselves, with a large stock of hardware; E. W. Ellsby & Co.'s dry goods store; C. S. Hallman's barber's shop; The Lyndonville Journal, the Lyndonville Club, and the halls of the Universalist Society and the Order of Railway Conductors. The flames spread to several other buildings, including the Stern's Block, Ide's Block, Nichol's Block, and several dwellings.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but some think it was of incendiary origin. The fire wiped out the entire business portion of the village, except J. L. Watchis's grocery and Dodge & Watson's furniture store. The village has but little fire protection, and that little was not in working order. St. Johnsbury was called upon and rendered valuable assistance. The loss is probably $200,000; insurance, $130,000, which is distributed among nearly twenty companies.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail to-day on the American liner Paris for Southampton are the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, the Rev. J. P. Cushing and family, M. Dupont and wife, Gordon Fellows, the Rev. A. K. Gurney, Capt. Hepworth, J. A. Lahey, James D. Reid, United States Consul to Dumferline; Capt. Wyndham Vaughan, and Henry Wilding.

On the Britannic, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, are the Rev. A. T. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Bishop A. W. Holt, Mrs. Holt, the Rev. J. R. King, Mrs. King, Mrs. A. B. Travers and infant, Charles W. Gordon, W. A. Cox, E. S. Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, Thomas Cooper, A. E. Cook, Miss Moneypenny, and Miss Plumb.

Barrel Fell and Killed Him.

Edward Hanlon, a mason, forty-eight years old, was employed yesterday afternoon to do a job in the restaurant in the basement of 4 Bleecker Street. While lifting a barrel of lime down stairs from the sidewalk he slipped and fell into the basement. The barrel rolled on top of him, crushing in his skull and killing him almost instantly. Hanlon lived at 213 Mott Street and worked for William Quinn, a boss mason.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Southington, Conn., Nov. 27.—Burglars last night entered the Plantsville Post Office, breaking through the back door. They drilled two holes in the safe, but failed to blow it open sufficiently to get at the contents, and were frightened away. They left their tools, some of which were stolen last night from Sanders's carriage shop in Southington.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Joseph Stransky, who registered at the Eldorado Hotel, 121 Fourth Street, Troy, as from Chicago, was found dead in his room to-day. A revolver was lying beside him, and there was a bullet wound in his head. He was facing a mirror.

Washington, Nov. 27.—All executive departments will be closed at noon Wednesday, in order to give the clerks an opportunity to prepare to observe Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, on which the departments will be closed all day.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the wool sales to-day 9,000 bales of a better quality were offered. The attendance was fair, and the bidding for the better parcels of merinos was a shade brisker. Crossbreds had a slightly better reception. The bulk sold at the opening rates. France was an indifferent purchaser. America secured a few parcels. The withdrawals were much smaller than previously. Following are the details of the day's sales: New South Wales, 3,500 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 1½d; do locks and pieces, 6½@11d; greasy, 3¾@9d; do locks and pieces, 3@7d. Queensland, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 7¾d@1s 1d; do locks and pieces, 7d @1s; greasy, 5¼@7¾d; do locks and pieces, 5½@6¾d. Victoria, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 6d @1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 3¾d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5¼@9d; do locks and pieces, 4@4¾d. South Australia, 300 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 5d; greasy, 3@7d; do locks and pieces, 3¾@4¾d. West Australia, 4 bales—Greasy, 3¾d. Tasmania, 24 bales—Scoured, 8½d; greasy, 4d. New-Zealand, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 5¾d@1s; do locks and pieces, 5½ @6d; greasy, 4@10d; do locks and pieces, 3¾@6d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales—Greasy, 5½@6¾d; do locks and pieces, 3¾d. Jacomb & Co., wool brokers, say: "There was rather more competition. Prices of good wools were a shade firmer, while faulty were difficult to sell. Scoured slipe and crossbreds were very firm. There was a heavy decline in greasy as compared with the last sales."

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Wool—Prices largely nominal and unchanged. Stocks light; market quiet.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid.—A lady desires a situation for a very competent and strictly trustworthy person; can be very highly recommended. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Park Avenue Hotel, Room 339.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; satisfactory city reference from last and former employers; willing to assist in pantry. 915 6th Av.; ring second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; first-class city reference. 112 East 32d St., Cantillon's bell; call for two days.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; has good reference. 226 East 56th St., Room 14; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress, or as parlormaid; understands waiting; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 414 West 46th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. 824 3d Av.; ring Dempsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting. Can be seen, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 108 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; furnish best references. Mrs. McEnery, 165 East 96th St., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook; in private family; best city reference. 237 East 28th St., Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, highly recommended, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good references. Call, 10 to 12, at 174 West 98th St.; ring Coyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, or WAITRESS.—In a private family. 235 East 99th St., store. S. O. Brein.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swiss girl as chambermaid in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 781 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork or light housework in a small family. 327 East 35th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French girl; good city references. Eugenie Ferran, 224 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and would assist with waiting or children. 222 West 37th St., Owens's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; first-class city references. 105 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or would help with other work; best city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; city reference. M. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 252 West 40th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; three years' personal reference. 942 1st Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing to do coarse washing; in private family; best of references. Can be seen, before 12, at present employer's, 70 West 45th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; excellent reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By experienced young woman as cook; good baker; do plain washing in private family; good references. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; best city reference; no objection to go short distance in country. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good city reference. 211 East 38th St., two flights.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as good cook and laundress in small private family. Present employer, 25 West 99th St. Durst.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference from last employer; willing to do coarse washing. 228 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred; no cards. 231 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By North of Ireland person as cook in small private family; assist with washing; good city reference. 125 East 53d St., basement door; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' city references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; good city reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

A LADY wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 119 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a professional cook; English; first-class references; wages, $50. J. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook to assist with washing; city reference. 152 Columbus Av., near 67th St., Hohtgier's bell, top floor.

COOK.—By a neat, tidy young girl to do cooking and plain washing or general housework; best city reference. 419 West 56th St., store.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by day or week; best city references. M. T., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands all branches; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; can furnish best city references; wages, $25. F. K., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; willing to assist at washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 250 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; willing and obliging; has best city reference. 547 2d Av.; ring three bells.

COOK.—By young woman; very good cook; good baker; excellent references. 822 3d Av., second flight, back.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. S. S., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class family cook; excellent baker; assist with washing; eight years' city reference. 707 7th Av., in store.

COOK.—By first-class cook; do plain washing; willing and obliging; good city references. 227 East 43d St., Bownes.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go by the day or month; best city reference. M. D., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent city reference; young Englishwoman; wages, $25 to $30. A. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 116 East 63d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook (Swede) in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; best reference. F. E., 222 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and to do plain washing; good city references; last lady can be seen. A. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 11 East 24th St.

COOK.—First-class; French; lately landed; good reference. Theoline, care Miss Ferran, 224 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and baker; best city reference; private family only. 526 West 42d St.; ring once.

COOK.—By excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 West 10th St., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Monday or Tuesday.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; with references. 882 8th Av., 1st bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; good city references. 533 8th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress; best of reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; laundress; good city references. 515 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; willing to do coarse washing. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook; first-class city references. 642 3d Av., near 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; city or country; good references. 872 2d Av.

COOK.—As good cook; good reference; city or country. S. J., 357 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 448 West 33d St.

COOK.—In a small American family; three years in her last place. A. D. Y., 219 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a professional cook in a private family; has just returned from Newport; has no objection to going to Washington or out of town; gives the best of city references. M. C., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches plain and fancy cooking; good baker and manager; full charge if required; city references. Room 6, 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as cook; understands her business in all fine cooking; good home preferred to high wages; no washing; good city references. 211 East 26th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent cook; understands her business in all branches; accustomed to a maid; by day, week, or month; unexceptionable city reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 16th St., one flight.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as first-class cook, &c.; can cook first-class Thanksgiving dinner; private family; city references. 113 West 56th St., first bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; no cards. 27 West 34th St., present employer's.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. Mrs. Liebenow, 397 West 120th St.; ring Dempewolff's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By neat woman to go out by day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; first-class private families; reference. 63 East 103d St.; ring Hill's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and cleaning; city reference. 301 East 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 469 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; few more engagements by day or week in private families; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. A. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet and Felix; street and evening dresses; wants more engagements by day; $2.50; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; perfect fitter. Barnstein, care of Hausen, 104 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work at reduced price; $1.50 day. 224 East 27th St., one flight, front.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; private families; $2 per day. Mrs. Ganther, 153 West 27th St., Room 10.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good French dressmaker at home, by the day. 206 West 13th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a North German lady, (36,) to one or two young children; French, English; music; fine needlewoman; city or country. S., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady graduate, understanding Italian, as governess; best references. D. M., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands care of children; is quite capable of entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. H., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By New-England housekeeper; four years' experience as managing housekeeper in one family in West 57th St.; desires similar position; takes charge of servants, supplies, bills, menus, repairs, &c.; testimonials; best city references. S. B. P., 224 West 45th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young Canadian woman as working housekeeper for bachelor or widower; thoroughly understands the duties of her position; city or country; personal city reference. Miss Williams, 97 West End Av., one flight up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German widow as working housekeeper in a small family; best reference. 210 East 38th St., janitor's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; six years' city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl for general housework in small private family; no objection to flat; city reference. 246 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in a small private family; good reference. 204 East 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; city reference, 224 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German girl for housework in a small family. 360 7th Av., corner of 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do general housework; good reference. 237 East 29th St. Miss Hakanson.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl as housemaid; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. C. K., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, 20 years old, lately landed from Ireland, as kitchenmaid or to do up-stairs work; can be recommended from last place. Advertiser, 309 5th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Swedish woman as first-class kitchenmaid, or willing to do general housework. Call, all week, L. P., 157 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and DRESSMAKER.—Will also make for children; cut and fit by Taylor's system; several years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references. A. C. G., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German, speaking French and English; good dressmaker and needleworker; best city reference. 434 2d Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; good dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer and competent in all maid's duties; three years' first-class references. M. V., 47 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St. Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; very good seamstress; knows all her duties; best city references. M. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, speaks English; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; understands traveling; good references. A. P., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; references; accustomed to travel; graduate in massage. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as lady's maid; good reference. Call, from 10 to 2, at 174 West 98th St.; ring Coyle's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for young Protestant woman, whom she can highly recommend, as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, at 55 East 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; take charge of linen; willing and obliging; best city reference. D. B., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE.—By Parisian lady as maid or nurse; first-class reference; in private family. Care of Miss Josephine, 78 West 48th St., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant, who is a good dressmaker; can be seen at present employer's, E. B., 4 West 16th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID and to do Chamberwork.—By a young woman; two years' best city reference. M. B., 349 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; excellent shirt ironer; will assist with other work; private family; best reference. 139 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out the two first days of the week to assist with washing or do any other work; first-class reference. Mrs. Dunlevy, 232 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; two years' best city reference; willing to assist with other work. 359 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; excellent references. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do private family washing at her house; first-class references. Advertiser, 302 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; can furnish best city reference; wages, $20. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 327 East 32d St., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; by the month or day; best city reference. J. H., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 436 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; take work home or go out by the day for gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with waiting in boarding house; can furnish best references. 230 West 18th St., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. W. H., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress (German) to go out by the day; good reference. Mrs. Keyur, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress by the day; will do sweeping and cleaning; good reference. 39 East 62d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced Protestant woman; can take entire charge; willing and obliging. Late employer's, Dakota flats, Apartment 27.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; can take charge from birth. 340 East 81st St.

INVALID NURSE.—Competent; experienced; understands massage; city and doctors' references; city or country. Box 292 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse, medical and surgical, and expert massage operator; disengaged; prominent physicians and last employers can be seen in regard to reference; terms moderate. W. C., 821 6th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—To young children; by thoroughly-experienced North German; speaks English and French; lately landed; good children's dressmaker; best references. Anna, 131 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant or older children; good city reference. 413 Lexington Av., near 43d St., second flat.

NURSE or MAID.—Understands entire charge of children, hairdressing, sewing, English, German, and French; traveled in Europe; reference. More, 163 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class nurse for infant; very good seamstress; first-class reference. E. D., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE to GROWN CHILDREN.—By a refined Englishwoman; competent to teach; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' reference. Reliable, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., near 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By Protestant, experienced and reliable, to take charge of infant or young children; good city reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress to grown children; understands all kinds family sewing; best city references. F. A., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined young woman as nurse to a child under four; very efficient in sickness, having had the entire care of children for years. 7 East 43d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a refined American girl as nurse to growing children or as useful maid to elderly lady; good seamstress and is capable of holding any position of trust. McCally, 190 East 76th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend an experienced, healthy young nurse for a baby or young children. 17 Park Av.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; take charge of baby or grown children; can do mending; best references. M. J., Box 351 Times Up Town.

NURSE.—To invalid lady; eleven years' best doctors' and patients' references; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE. — By thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; five years' city reference; city or country. E. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her duties; good references. Nurse, 155 Waverley Place.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; two years' city reference. 228 East 59th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young Swiss girl (Protestant) as nurse or chambermaid in private family. 1,275 Lexington Av., care of Mrs. Yenni.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent parlormaid and waitress; willing to assist with any other light work; best of reference. 159 East 53d St., top floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress or to assist dressmaker; by the day; good reference. 348 3d Av., third flat.

S

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Values Generally Lower.

LONGS REALIZING AND THE WEST WEAK

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Weak —Cotton Lower—Coffee Irregular.

The general business was very fair, and values were inclined to advance early in the day, but the full supplies of all kinds led the longs to realize here and elsewhere, and the closing prices were at about the bottom. The reported failure of a flour mill in Indiana had a depressing effect on the grain market, while cotton was influenced chiefly by the full receipts and unloading of longs. Coffee was wanted by a few shorts, and prices were advanced on the favorite months. Provisions followed the grain market, and closed weak.

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@½c on free receipts West, moderate foreign selling, light clearances, and weaker West; rallying ⅜@½c on local covering, with the West firmer, but reacting ¾@⅞c on Bradstreet's report of 1,698,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 399,000 bushels on Pacific coast, and 2,097,000 bushels in the world's visible, and reported failure of a flour mill in Indiana, with the close weak at ⅜@⅞c loss, and a fairly active trade. Spot was ⅜@1c lower and very dull; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat for export....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞@2c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat.... Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, 59¼c; No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62c....Clearances hence, 7,997 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 11,025 bushels....Receipts, 152,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 202,903 bushels; in the interior, 671,425 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with longs realizing and the West weaker, and Bradstreet's report of 1,433,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies. Spot was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales, 72,000 bushels, including, for export, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 57¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 57¼c, delivered; the trade bought 36,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 57¼@57¾c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 53½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels do at 54½c, delivered; 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 52c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 3 at 52@52¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 54c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 57¼c, delivered.... Receipts, 140,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 216,426 bushels; in the interior, 632,793 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,449 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 11,865 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were about neglected, with prices unchanged and trading entirely local. Bradstreet's reports 212,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies. Spot were moderately active, with whites higher.... Sales, 53,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼@38c for 13,000 bushels; No. 3 whites, 36½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@33½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¾c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 33½@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 192,000 bushels; exports, 739 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November			@	58½
December	1,580,000	58¼	@59⅛	58¼
January	130,000	59¼	@60⅛	59¼
February	25,000	60⅛	@61⅛	60¼
March	60,000	61¼	@62⅛	61¼
May	2,305,000	62 11-16	@63 9-16	62¾
June	10,000	63¼	@64⅛	63¼
July	10,000	63½	@64½	63½
Total	4,120,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	60,000	56¾	@57	56¾
December	50,000	54	@54¼	54
January	50,000	52	@52⅜	52
May	170,000	52¼	@52½	52¼
Total	330,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	20,000	33½	@	33½
January			@	34⅜
February	25,000	35¼	@35⅜	35¼
May	25,000	35⅞	@36	36
Total	70,000			

No. 2 white,
December ..... @..... 37¾

FLOUR—The early market was firmer and more active, as influenced by wheat, but trading fell off as the wheat market reacted, and the close was dull and unsettled. Sales, 16,900 bbls, including 3,000 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.75, 2,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.70, 1,500 bbls blended clear at $2.50@$2.75, 1,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.66, 1,800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.45@$2.55, 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $2.75, 750 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.30, 200 bbls Winter fine at $2.15, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.40, 150 bbls Winter patents at $2.85, 300 bbls Kansas straights at $3, and 500 bbls Winter clear at $2.50@$2.60....Arrivals, 10,864 bbls and 25,571 sacks; exports, 15,411 bbls and 65,151 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 90,792 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	@
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	@	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.40@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	@	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	@ 2.45
City supers	@	@ 2.20
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	@
Fine	Nom'l.	@
Supers	Nom'l.	@
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
Clears	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Patents	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	@	@
Patents	3.30@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	@	@
Kansas straights	@	@
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	@	@
City supers	@	@
City fine	@	@

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $1.77@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.95; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western, and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.23@$1.24.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull and firm at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63½@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 90c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEED—There was a slow market for clover for the day. It looks as though exporters would like to buy at current figures, but that they had scarcity of freight room to restrain them. For such ports as would take supplies, there is no important freight room to be had this side of Dec. 20. The changes in prices for the seed are unimportant. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has settled, temporarily at least, at 30c for prime yellow; this is 1½@2c under the best prices made upon the recent upward movement. At 30c, Germany stood in as a buyer yesterday, and offered to take a fair quantity besides at 29c. There was no one willing to sell under 30c. To accommodate the demand there was of necessity a little business done in parcels to arrive. No other export market as yet shows marked interest. With continued dullness in compound lard, the main reliance for steadiness is upon the shipping demand. White oil was wanted, and 32c was offered, but it was hard to buy under 33c. Prime crude has lost ½c more, and is now at 25c, at which there were sales. There is a scarcity of all off grades, both of crude and refined, and it is plain that the supplies from this along will be chiefly of prime oil, with the seed arriving in good condition at the mills. Good off grade yellow cannot be had under 29c, and is steadier than prime. Italy offered 29c for prime yellow. The South offered in several instances to sell crude in bulk at 20c, yet there are some mills declining that price. Sales are 1,100 bbls prime yellow, part to arrive, chiefly for export, at 30c; 100 bbls off grade do at 29c; 200 bbls prime crude at 25c; 100 bbls off grade do, at 23½c, closing for the latter at 23@23¼c, and prime at 25c; rumor of 100 bbls white at 32c, and 250 bbls crude, in bulk, to arrive, at 20c, mill price.

LARD OIL is in moderate demand, with for city 55@56c quoted. Other oils are not changed for the day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The general markets promised strength early in the day. There was then increasing demand for actual stuff, including more of an export interest, while one or two of the principal packers at the West stood out as buyers, especially of January lard. Later in the day the early buyers were sellers, both of lard and ribs, while some of the grain men who had been on the long side, as in sympathy with the recent spurt in grain, became sellers on the reduction in grain yesterday, and by the close had not only unloaded their holdings of provisions, but in some degree had gone on the short side. Hogs are as yet most too plentiful for decided regularity over prices of the products, and any added depression from grain sends the speculators to the bear side at once. Chicago is down 17½ points on pork, 7½@10 points on lard, and 10 points on ribs, as against the markets there on Monday night.

LARD—Western Steam—Late yesterday there were 250 tcs sold to the home trade at 7.35c, and to-day 62 tcs at 7.35c; at one time to 7.40 was asked on account of the Hammond Chicago market, but the close shows weakness, with sellers at 7.30, and bidding of 7.25. The advance early at the West was only 2 points, while the close shows a decline for the day of 7½@10 points. The break from steadiness there, and which was felt here, was brought about by the offerings of the long loans from the grain speculators who had been holding in expectation of strength from grain, and with the reaction in the latter unloaded. City steam is in moderate demand, with 6.75c bid; sales of 125 tcs at 6.75. Options—There was a sale of 250 tcs December made at 7.25c, and a short notice of delivery was put at once. November closed at 7.30 nominal, and December at 7.25c; January at 7.30c nominal; refined continues quiet; Continent at 7.70c, South American at 8.20c; compound lard is quiet, with 5.50@5.87½c quoted.

PORK—Here there was a light export demand, with 150 bbls mess taken up at steady prices. At the West, prices open stronger, about 5c up, but closed weak, with 17½c decline for the day. Here prices are for mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—The business was limited to small lots from the home trade. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are put on offer promptly at easy prices, while demands from smokers are slack. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—City meats are wanted only in a light way, while prices are without important change. Sales are 5,000 bbls pickled bellies, 12 lb, at 6¾c; city pickled hams, 8½@9¼c; do shoulders at 5¾@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¼@7½c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Have hardly changed in price for the day. There are fair supplies, while demand indicates that they will be taken up. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day at 43,000 head. It had yesterday 26,000 head. The receipts at all of the Western markets yesterday were 75,556 head, against 63,979 head same time last year. Chicago is active and higher, with $3.55@$4.80 quoted, and 21,000 head left over. St. Louis is strong at $4@$4.65. Omaha is firm, with a good demand, at $3.85@$4.50. Pittsburg is steady at $4.40@$4.70. Kansas City is steady at $4@$4.55. Indianapolis is steady at $4@$4.70. Kansas City expected yesterday 16,000 head, and Omaha 8,000 head. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a strong market, with a steady taking up of the offerings by the home trade. City is at 4 11-16c bid, and special lots at 4¾c. Sales are 100 hhds city at 4 11-16c, and 25 hhds do, special, at 4¾c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine has more or less demand, without especial briskness, as the offerings are moderate; city is at 9⅛c bid, and 9¼c asked. Oleostearine—The accumulations here are well sold up, while there is little on offer at Philadelphia and Boston. Wants of the refiners are stronger. Prices are quite strong, with 7½c bid here. Sales are 200,000 lb city at 7¼c, and 250,000 lb in Chicago at 8c.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were active and unsettled, with the early trading at 4@7 points advance, following Liverpool's gain of 5@6 points, but reacting on local realizing and increased port receipts, and closing easy at 3@4 points decline. Spot was dull and unchanged, without business reported.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	6c
Middling Gulf	6¼c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling tinged	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.71@5.73			
December	5.74@5.75	5.87	5.76	8,000
January	5.82@5.83	5.94	5.83	45,000
February	5.88@5.89	6.00	5.88	9,700
March	5.93@5.94	6.05	5.93	102,000
April	5.99@6.00	6.09	6.00	11,600
May	6.04@6.05	6.14	6.05	75,000
June	6.10@6.11	6.19	6.10	15,500
July	6.15@6.16	6.23	6.16	4,000
August	6.20@6.21	6.29	6.21	6,200
Total				277,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Galveston	11953	24758	8308	--	--	--
N. Orl	22870	22886	22282	--	--	--
Mobile	1538	247	2814	--	--	--
Savan	3831	5879	5792	--	--	--
Char'st'n	2995	3188	5030	--	--	--
Wilm	2253	1816	4184	--	--	--
Norfolk	6033	5382	5755	--	--	--
Baltimore				--	--	--
New-Y'rk	1136	977	4568	--	--	--
Boston				--	--	--
Philad	955	667	317	--	--	--
W. Point	2088	3178	4383	--	--	--
N. News				--	--	--
Brunswick				--	--	--
Royal				--	--	--
Ft., Tex				--	--	--
Total	55632	70386	65933	--	--	--
This day				--	--	--
last w'k	47308	71409	69653	48869	41308	52903
This day last y'r	53588	56064	59400	38485	44089	30749

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were moderately active and irregular, with the close barely steady at 5 points decline to 30 points advance, and local shorts covering freely of the later months. Havre was steady at 1¼@2¼f advance, and Hamburg firm and unchanged at 1pfenning up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Bahia, No. 6, per Liebnitz at 16¼c, and 800 bags Savanilla on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening call, 11 A. M.—November, 1,250 bags at 14.40c; December, 1,500 bags at 13.70c; January, 750 bags at 13.25; 500 bags at 13.20; March, 250 bags at 12.70c, 500 bags at 12.65c; May, 250 bags at 12.25c, 1,250 bags at 12.30c; June, 500 bags at 12.25c; September, 500 bags at 12.10c; total, 7,250 bags.

Between Call and Close—November, 500 bags at 13.30c, 500 bags at 14.40c; December, 500 bags at 13.60c, 750 bags at 13.65c, 750 bags at 13.60c; January, 2,250 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.20c, 500 bags at 13.25c, 1,000 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.15c; March, 500 bags at 12.65c, 6,000 bags at 12.60c, 2,000 bags at 12.55c, 500 bags at 12.50c; May, 250 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12c; 250 bags at 12.30c; September, 750 bags at 12c; total, 19,750 bags.

Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags January for December; 40 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for February; total for day, 30,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.10@13.15	15.95@16.00
February	12.90@13.00	15.70@15.75
March	12.45@12.55	15.60@15.65
April	12.20@12.30	15.40@15.50
May	12.10@12.15	15.25@15.30
June	11.95@12.05	15.00@15.10
July	11.95@12.05	14.85@15.00
August	11.95@12.05	14.65@14.80
September	11.95@12.00	14.50@14.55
October	11.80@11.90	....@14.40
November	14.40@14.50	....@.....
December	13.55@13.60	16.20@16.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		131,671
Arrivals		
		131,671
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		16,984
Total stock in New-York to-day		114,687
Total stock in Baltimore	17,229	
Arrivals		
	17,229	
Deliveries yesterday	770	16,459
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,586	
Arrivals		
	39,586	
Deliveries yesterday	1,283	38,303
Total stock in other ports		54,762
Total stock in United States		169,449
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 28		157,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 26		7,500
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 26		162,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7		8,000
		334,500
Total		503,949
Same time 1893		467,394

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16½@17½
Palo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovara	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Fr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18½	San Salvador	17¼@18¾
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts are moderate, with demand fair and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	C'oice	35@38
Choice	22@25	B'bados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico"	26@35

RICE—Demand continues fair and prices show no change from the recent firmness.

Domestic—		Patna, in b'd.	2¾@ 3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@ 4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in b'd.	1⅞@ 2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@ 3⅝
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅝@ 2⅞
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The demand continues very light, and prices show no change. Refined are quiet and without change for the day.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @ ....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Coarse powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	4	1-16@4⅛	
Coarse granulated	4	3-16@4⅛	
Extra fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	5-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	5-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	9-16@4⅜	
Mold A	4	5-16@4¼	
Diamond A	4	1-16@4¼	
Confectioners' A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Columbia A	3	13-16@4	
Windsor A	3	13-16@4	
Ridgewood	3	13-16@4	
Phoenix A	3	13-16@4	
Empire A	3⅞	@3	15-16
No. 6	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 7	3⅞	@3	13-16
No. 8	3¾	@3	11-16
No. 9	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 10	3⅝	@3	9-16
No. 11	3	5-16@3½	
No. 12	3¼	@3	7-16
No. 13 (net)	3	3-16@	....
No. 14 (net)	3	1-16@	....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Prime mediums eased on a few sales at $1.72½ to $1.75 is asked in instances and within the range the market is tame. Marrows and other varieties are slow. In fact, general trading is of a restricted character. California Limas are taken up moderately in a jobbing way at $2.75@$2.85 for old and new. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.72½@$1.75 for mediums, $1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign weights, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The market is running along on a steady basis, with buyers' wants quite moderate, and more particularly for fancy, while the moderate arrivals tend to give confidence.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	20	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16	@20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@
Creamery, firsts	22½	@24½
Creamery, seconds	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	22	@
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18	@20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	14½	@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½	@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½	@13
Factory, seconds	11	@12
Factory, thirds	10	@10½

CHEESE—The small receipts of large full cream still restricts business, and the tone is very firm. Small sizes and part skims receive limited attention, but are held with confidence.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State full cream, large, choice		@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10¼	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5½	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½	@ 5½
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4

EGGS—The market generally is less steady, though without decided change in prices. Receipts run moderate, but there is some accumulation, as a result of light trade.

State and Pennsylvania	24	@25
Western, fresh gathered, choice	23½	@24
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23	@23½
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	15¼	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, ca	$3.25	@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz		@16
Limed, Canada, per doz		16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are a little easy in tone under very moderate inquiries. Onions in moderate sale, while showing the most firmness. Celery and cauliflower plentiful.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.25	@ 2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00	@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25	@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10	@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00	@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25	@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62	@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75	@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15	@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75	@..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75	@ 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are quite steady. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; up-river hard, $4.25@$4.75; Jerseys, $4.50@$4.75; pale, $1.75@$1.87½; Croton, dark and red, $11@$13; Croton, brown, $10@$12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2.10; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 80@85c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10. ....Laths are worth $1.95@$2 per 1,000.....Goat's hair is worth 21@25c per bushel; cattle hair, 18@21c.

HOPS—Fancy grades show firmness and a better demand, while low grades are quiet.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@13
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@13
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Values remain very steady, with only a light demand.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21	@24
Buenos Ayres	20	@23
Montevideo	20	@22
California	21	@25
Matamoras	23	@25
Orinoco	20	@23
Bogota	20	@24
Central American	18	@22
Buenos Ayres kips	10	@13
Cordova kips	10	@13
Galveston	20	@25
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30	@33
Texas, selected	24	@30
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45	@65
Havana, as they run	35	@50
City slaughter, native steer	@..	@ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30	@40 5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60	or over 7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$16	@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	12	@ 13.00

LEATHER—The general inquiry is good and a firm feeling is noted.

	Non-Acid—Buenos Ayres.	Non-Acid—Common Do.	Acid—Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	@..	19 @21

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Northwestern Dividend Placed on a Five Per Cent. Basis.

THE REDUCTION FULLY DISCOUNTED

At the Close the Granger Group Showed Gains and the General List Was Also Firm—The Coalers Better.

The doubt as to the rate of dividend to be declared by the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company played an important part in yesterday's stock market. In the morning there was an indisposition to do much pending the announcement, but that a reduction in the rate of distribution was anticipated was shown by the weakness in the stock. The announcement was promised for 12:30, and about that time the tension became marked. That the secret was well kept was proved by the advance of nearly 2 points just before the official announcement. It was due to covering by traders who had taken the short side of the market in anticipation of a reduction, but who at the last moment became fearful of their position. The reduction to 2½ per cent. for the half year was received very calmly. The price of the stock fell back to 97, it is true, but that was the prevailing level half an hour before. Subsequently, the price recovered to 98, and, although it fell fractionally in the meantime, it closed at that price, which was a net gain of ⅝ on the day. It was the most active stock of the day, the transactions footing up 36,316 shares.

The other Grangers were less active, but they moved in harmony with Northwestern. St. Paul was next in point of activity, and was firm, moving within ¾ throughout the day, closing at an advance of ⅛. Burlington was less active, but closed higher. Rock Island was quiet; its net gain was ¼. The coal stocks, while not active, were strong. The action of the sales agents, in agreeing to a reduction of the output and at the same time advancing prices, created a good impression. Lackawanna gained 2½, and Delaware and Hudson 2⅛ points on small business. Jersey Central moved up 1¾, and Reading closed ¾ higher than yesterday. The Reading insiders deny that there is any friction in the Olcott-Earle committee.

Erie was the weak spot in the market, and it lost about 2 points. Its decline was due to the very unfavorable showing made in the annual report. It is now conceded that the reorganization plan proposed last January will have to be materially changed.

There was less activity in industrials. Sugar was firm, and closed 1⅝ higher. Chicago Gas was exceptionally dull, while Distilling and Cattle Feeding and Western Union were quiet, although firm. The general list closed steady.

Considerable interest was manifested in the flow of gold to the Sub-Treasury in connection with the placing of the Government loan. About $27,000,000 in the yellow metal was deposited, making $36,000,000 handed in in all since Monday. This latter amount is considerably in excess of the annual total production of the yellow metal in the United States.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was inactive, though firmly held. Short time money was firmer on the impression that the demand will be better in view of the Government loan. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at 4@4½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $98,801,861, and balances $7,353,331. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $447,501.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady to strong, with quotations a shade higher. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—Par to 8c discount. Chicago—30c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered 75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62 bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,894,585, and the exports for the same period $86,774,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,379,847.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1¾
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2½
New-Jersey Central	1¾
Philadelphia & Reading	⅝
Pullman Car	1

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1½
New-York Central	1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	1⅝
Oregon Railway & Navigation	1¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Bondholders' Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company gives notice that a majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan and Lake Michigan Divisions have been deposited, while of the remaining divisions and the consolidated bonds so large an amount is now deposited that control is assured. A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on and after Dec. 10.

—The General Reorganization Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company gives notice that, in order to participate in the benefits accruing from the plan of reorganization, bonds should be deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and stocks with the Atlantic Trust Company, where copies of the modified plan may be obtained.

—Clarence H. Wildes offers Western Gas Company of Milwaukee 5 per cent. gold bonds. He says circulars containing full particulars may be obtained from him on application.

—Coupons of the Union Pacific first mortgage 6s, due July 1, 1894, will be paid on and after Nov. 27 at the office of the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway.

—N. W. Harris & Co. offer to investors a selection of municipal loans advertised in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½	28	110
*American Sugar Refining	88½	89⅝	87¾	89⅜	89¼	89⅝	22,855
*American Sugar Refining pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94¾	5
American Tobacco	97⅝	97⅝	97	97	97	98	738
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	108	110	130
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	5	5½	400
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	67½	67½	67½	67	68½	160
*Bay State Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	100
Canada Southern	50⅝	51	50⅜	51	50¾	51⅛	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛	334
Chicago Gas	72⅝	73⅛	72⅜	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	1,800
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	99	96⅜	98	98	98¼	36,316
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	142	143¼	40
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	71¼	70	70⅝	70⅝	70¾	12,553
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	38½	37½	38½	38½	39½	505
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	58⅝	58⅞	58⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞	61
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	117	118½	200
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	61⅜	61¼	61	61½	61¼	61⅝	3,900
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	10	10	10	10	9	10	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	25¾	26⅜	100
Consolidated Gas Co	122	122¾	122	122⅝	122½	123½	365
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	129¼	127¼	129¼	128½	129¾	1,335
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	160½	159	160½	160¼	160½	1,340
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	34	34½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8¾	9	8⅝	9	8¾	9	3,290
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	100	100	99	99	99	99½	63
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52½	53¼	52½	52½	52	52½	50
General Electric	35¼	35½	34⅞	35½	35¼	35⅜	502
Homestake Consolidated	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17	17½	100
Illinois Central	91	91	89½	89½	89	91	40
Laclede Gas	21½	22	21⅝	22	21¾	22	500
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	17	25
Lake Shore	138	138½	133¾	134¾	134	135	702
*Long Island Traction	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	53¾	53⅞	2,450
Louisville & Nashville	105	106½	105	105⅞	105¾	106	2,065
Manhattan Consolidated	99¼	99¼	99	99	99	100	420
Michigan Central	27½	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	28	100
Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	23	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	35¾	40	39¾	39¾	39½	40	1,300
*National Lead Co	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	87	105
*National Lead Co pf	6	6	6	6	6¼	9½	100
National Starch	94½	95¾	94½	95¾	95⅝	95⅞	3,575
New-Jersey Central	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅝	985
New-York & New-Haven	31	31¼	31	31¼	31	31¼	600
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	193	193	193	193	193	196	12
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60	60½	1,711
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12½	12½	10¾	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	8,405
Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	15	15½	200
North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	7½	100
Northern Pacific pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4½	305
Ontario & Western	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	18	550
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16	500
Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	19	22	100
Philadelphia & Reading	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22¼	22½	1,711
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	16⅝	16¾	8,405
Pullman Palace Car Co	143	143	143	143	143	153	200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	157	157	157	157	156	158	100
Southern Pacific	108	108	108	108	107½	110	100
Southern Railway	19¼	19¼	18¾	18⅜	18½	19½	500
Southern Railway pf	11⅞	12	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12	12,553
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38	38	37⅜	38	37⅝	38	2,044
Texas Pacific	15	15½	15	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	2,689
Union Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	570
United States Cordage	12¾	12¾	11¾	12	11¾	12⅛	2650
United States Cordage pf	9	9	8½	8½	8½	8¾	610
United States Cordage gtd	15	15¼	15	15	15	15¾	310
United States Express	23	25½	25	25	25	25½	410
United States Rubber pf	46	46	44	44	43	45	372
*United States Leather pf	96	96	96	96	95	96	55
Wabash	59¾	60½	59¾	60½	60	60½	300
Wabash pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	300
Western Union Telegraph	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	87½	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	87¾	88	250
Wisconsin Central	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12½	2,046
Total sales	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	600
*Unlisted.							153,578

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	1,000	114½	
Atch, Top & S F 4s	20,000	65¾	
	15,000	65¼	
	1,000	65⅞	
	500	65¾	
	20,000	65¼	
	7,000	65⅜	
	5,000	65½	
	5,000	65⅝	
	15,000	65¼	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 5-4s, Class A	2,000	101	
	3,000	101¼	
	10,000	101¾	
	35,000	101¼	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	1,000	44	
	1,000	41½	
Atlantic & Pac Inc	5,000	3	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	2,000	112¼	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	81	
	5,000	82	
	5,000	82¼	
	5,000	82¾	
	9,000	83½	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	1,000	53	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s	2,000	97½	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	500	106½	
Can South 1st Gtd	1,000	112	
	1,000	111¾	
Cent Pac 6s, 1893	11,000	105⅝	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	5,000	95⅛	
2d Consol 4s	2,000	89	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	10,000	107¾	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	124	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	500	103	
Chicago & Erie Inc	10,000	27	
	2,000	20¼	
	1,000	26	
Chi G L & C Co 1st	1,000	92¼	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	9,000	41	
	2,000	40¾	
Chi & N W S F 6s Registered	5,000	118½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000	103⅞	
	3,000	103¾	
	1,000	103⅞	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	5,000s3	91	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	3,000	98½	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	2,000	91½	
	12,000	91½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	20,000	93	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	3,000	85½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	4,000	82⅞	
	1,000	83	
	8,000	82¾	
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s	1,000	80½	
Duluth & Man 1st	2,000	83	
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s	12,000	100	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	4,000	104	
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s	10,000s30F	84	
Erie 4th Mortgage	7,000	114¼	
Erie Cons Gold 7s	2,000s20F	134½	
	5,000	133	
Ft Worth & D C 1st	1,000	74½	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	8,000	110½	
G Bay, W & St P 1st	1,000, c	60	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	9,000	98	
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge	5,000	71	
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented	1,000	106½	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	2,000	76⅛	
	3,000	76¼	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	8,000	90	
L Erie & W 1st 5s	1,000	114	
L S & M So 2d Coup	5,000	127	
Lehigh Val Term 5s	5,000	109	
Long Island G M 4s	2,000	97¾	
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s	2,000	35	
Manhat Ry Con 4s	5,000	97¼	
	15,000s15F	96¾	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s	11,000	108	
H & D Div 5s	1,000	108	
South Minn Div	1,000	118½	
	1,000	118¼	
Terminal 5s	1,000	111	
Wis & Minn Div	4,000	109¾	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000	91½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	15,000	80¼	
	1,000, c	83	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	6,000	83½	
Missouri Pac 3d	7,000	109	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	3,000	40¾	
	2,000	40⅝	
	4,000	46¾	
	1,000	46⅞	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	4,000	65¾	
Morgan's L & T 7s	5,000s3	123½	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	5,000	142½	
Nash, C & St L Con	1,000	100	
N Y Cent Deb 5s	10,000	110	
N Y Cent Reg Deb 5s, 1883-1904	5,000	108¼	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	7,000	101¼	
	1,000, c	101¾	
	5,000	101¾	
N Y, O & W Con 5s	3,000	111	
Nor Pac 1st Reg	50,000	113½	
	15,000	113¾	
	5,000	114	
Nor Pac 1st Coup	3,000	115¼	
Nor Pac 3d Coup	6,000	60½	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	5,000	99⅜	
	7,000	99¾	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs	1,000	71¼	
	6,000	71¾	
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000	87¼	
	1,000	88	
Trust Co Certs	16,000	87½	
Ore S L & U N Con	1,000	46½	
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	10,000	107½	
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	6,000	111	
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s	1,000	104½	
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	2,000	28	
	5,000	28¼	
	10,000	29¼	
2d Pref Inc	10,000	19	
3d Pref Inc	10,000	14½	
Phil. & Read Gen 4s	1,000	75¾	
	1,000	75½	
	5,000	75¾	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	2,000	104½	
Pitts & Western 1st	1,000	80⅛	
	2,000	80½	
	2,000	80¼	
	2,000	80⅝	
	5,000	80¼	
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	104	
	3,000	70¾	
St J & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs	10,000	59	
St L & S Fr G M 6s	7,000s20F	101	
	5,000s20F	101¼	
	6,000s20F	101½	
St L & S Fran Con 4s	15,000	44¾	
	6,000s20F	44¾	
	1,000	44½	
	3,000s20F	41½	
St. Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s	5,000	114	
St P & Sioux City 1st	2,000	129	
San An & Ar Pass 4s	2,000	56¾	
Savannah & West 1st	5,000	55¼	
	6,000	55	
	5,000b3	55	
	5,000	55	
Scioto V & N E 4s	5,000	74¼	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	91¼	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	7,000	88½	
	3,000	88¼	
	2,000	88⅛	
	6,000	88¼	
	19,000	88½	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	89¼	
	1,000	89¼	
	5,000b3	89¼	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	8,000b3	26	
Tol, A A & N M 1st	2,000, c	80	
	1,000	80	
	1,000	81	
	5,000	81¼	
Union Elevated 1st	3,000	80	
	8,000	80½	
	2,000	80¾	
	5,000	81	
	5,000	81¼	
	1,000	81½	
	1,000	81¾	
	5,000	81⅞	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 Ex Coupon	5,000	103½	
Union Pac 6s, 1898 Ex Coupon	1,000	105	
Union Pac 1st, 1899 Ex Coupon	4,000	106¼	
U S Cordage Co 1st	1,000, c	66½	
	1,000	65	
	10,000s30F	64	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	104⅜	
	24,000	104½	
	5,000	104¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	106¼	
	9,000	106¼	
	10,000	106⅜	
W Nor Car 1st 6s	4,000	114	
Wn Un Col Trust 5s	1,000	108½	
Total sales			$1,088,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & T. H.	37	38½
American Coal	89	90
American Cotton Oil pf	72	73
American Express	113	115
American Telegraph & Cable	88	
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	
Buffalo, R. & P.		
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	
Canadian Pacific	59	59¾
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central Pacific	15	16
Central & South. Am. Tel	105	110
Chicago & Alton	145	148
Chicago & Alton pf	165	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90
Columbus & H. Coal	5½	6½
Columbus, Hocking V. & T	17	17½
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	32½
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11¾
Des Moines & Ft D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
F. & P. M. pf		45
Great Northern pf	101	103
G. B. & W. 1st	3½	4
Ica Central 1st	7	7½
Ica Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan		10
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	4
K. & D. M. pf		82
Laclede Gas pf	80	72½
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	88
Long Island	85	7¼
L., N. A. & C.	6¾	24
L., N. A. & C. pf	20	
L., St. L. & T.	1⅝	
Mah. Coal Road	101	
Mah. C. R. pf	106	
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican National cts		2
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd.	27	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	44	46
Minn. Iron		50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13½
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
N., C. & St. L.	65	69
National Linseed Oil	20½	21
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	30
New-York, Sus. & W. pf	42	42½
Norfolk Southern	60	
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	22
Northern Pacific	4¼	4½
Northwestern Tel	104½	
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	10	14½
Oregon Improvement	12½	14
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30¼
P., C., C., & St. L. pf	44	46
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	158	160
Procter & Gamble	150	
Procter & Gamble pf	140	
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf		15
Rens. & Sar	182	
Rich. & W. Pt. 5th in., pd	16¾	
R., W. & O.	115	116½
St. Louis Southern	96	
St. Louis & Southwestern	4⅝	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9⅞
St. Paul & Duluth		5
St. Paul & Duluth pf	21½	26
St. Paul & Omaha	85	97
St. Paul & Omaha pf	135½	141¼
Silver bullion certificates	110½	114
Texas Pacific Land Tr	62¼	
Toledo & Ohio C.	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	46	52
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	75	80
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4	5
United States Rubber	3½	5
*United States Leather	40¾	41¼
Wells-Fargo Express	9	9½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	105	115
	40½	43½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	88⅛	89⅝	87¾	98⅜	12,930
A., T. & S. F.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	20
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61¼	1,410
Chi. Gas. Co.	72⅛	72½	72½	72½	20
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅛	70½	70½	70½	7,550
C., M.& St.P.	58⅝	59	58⅛	58⅝	17,020
Chi. & N. W.	97⅛	99	96⅝	98	29,480
Cen. of N. J.	94½	96	94⅝	96	465
Dist. & C. F.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	110
D., L. & W.	150	150	150	150	20
Gen. Elec.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	150
L. & N.	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53⅝	250
Total sales					73,440

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. So. 1st	112	112	112	112	$3,000
D. & R. G. 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	2,000
L.E.& W. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
M.K. & T. 2d	46½	46½	46½	46½	8,000
M. K. & T. 4s	83	83	83	83	$5,000
P. & R. gen.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	8,000
R. I. 5s, c	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5,000
Wabash 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	8,000
Total sales					$34,000

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Evans. & T. H.—			
3d week Nov.	$21,820	$1,553	.....
Evans. & Ind.—			
3d week Nov.	5,986	784	.....
Int. & G. N.—			
3d week Nov.	104,423	22,746	.....
Mex. National—			
3d week Nov.	77,935	4,519	.....
Nor. & West.—			
3d week Nov.	198,371	20,750	.....
North. Pac.—			
3d week Nov.	410,704	22,892	.....
South. Ry.—			
3d week Nov.	413,291	24,886	.....
Vera Cruz—			
3d week Nov.	63,031	3,268	.....
From Jan. 1	2,791,714	28,307	.....
North. Cent.—			
Gross earnings	615,790	14,599	.....
Op. expenses	406,952	15,849	.....
Net earnings	208,838	.....	$1,249
Ten months ended Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	4,969,167	.....	840,923
Op. expenses	3,443,154	.....	570,932
Net earnings	1,526,012	.....	269,992

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, 999,865; operating expenses, $695,428; net earnings, $304,437; fixed charges, $175,797; surplus, $128,640. The general balance sheet shows: Assets, $24,385,916, including $24,885,916 cost of road and equipment. Capital stock is $5,900,000; funded debt, $15,000,000; due companies and individuals, $3,485,916.

The Southern Central Railroad Company reports for quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings from July 1 to July 6, 1894, $4,979; operating expenses, $9,167; loss, $4,188; fixed charges, $48,252; deficit, $52,440. The general balance sheet shows: Assets, $6,669,196, including $4,376,700 cost of road and equipment, and $2,282,399 profit and loss deficiency. Capital stock, common, is $1,774,950; preferred, $3,865,950; interest on funded debt due, $1,025,417.

Southern Central, Sept. 30, Thomas C. Platt, receiver, beginning July 7, 1894: Gross earnings, $111,752; operating expenses, $97,988; net earnings, $13,764; fixed charges, $2,700; net income, $11,064.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. Cal. & Va.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	50
Total sales					50

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mexican	.88	.88	.88	.88	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	54⅝	54¾	54	54	98,000
May option	60¼	60¼	59¼	59⅝	801,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	44½	48½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	29	33½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	..	..
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	175	190
†Atlantic Trust	106½	..
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	..	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	5	10
Barney & Smith Car common	92	95
Beckon Construction pf	18	23
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.)	56	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	N. Y. Central	94	..
‡Broadway and Seventh Avenue	114	117
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	186	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	110	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	106	..
Brooklyn Elevated	168½	169½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	9	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	65	..
Brooklyn Traction	115	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	15½	16½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders on our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Municipal Loans.

CHICAGO 20-YEAR GOLD.....4s
BROOKLYN 30-YEAR.....4s
ST. LOUIS 14-YEAR.....4s
CINCINNATI 15-YEAR.....6s
GALVESTON 20-40-YEAR.....5s
LUCAS COUNTY (OHIO) 6-YEAR.....5s
MARION COUNTY (IND.) 14-YEAR...5s
MILWAUKEE 10-YEAR.....5s
OMAHA 17-YEAR.....5s

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Western Gas Company

(MILWAUKEE)

Five (5) per cent. Gold Bonds.

CIRCULAR CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ABOVE BONDS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL STREET.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of Series No. 9 of
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY
of Middletown, Ct.,
maturing December 1st, 1894, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1st, 1895.

WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

The Banking Law Journal, 63 Wall, for June, 1894, explains why this debt remains unsettled.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the remaining divisions, and the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **ALL CLASSES** of bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company that in order to participate in the benefits accruing from the plan of reorganization formulated by the undersigned committee all bonds should be deposited without delay with the

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St.

Notice is also given to stockholders that if they desire to participate in the plan they must deposit their shares with the

Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

on or before DEC. 10.

Copies of the modified plan can be obtained at the offices of the depositories or from any member of the committee.

Counsel:
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON.

Geo. W. Murray,
Wm. H. Male,
Thos. A. McIntyre,
Jos. Richardson,
Henry S. Redmond,
E. C. Stedman,
James B. Clews,
General Reorg. Com.

D. M. MONJO, Secretary, 41 Wall St.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

1875	593	1520	139	1246	418	1053	1362	2161	
876	2225	429	1496	1347	2446	1272	2019	226	
559	2148	2113	1500	225	803	1865	2389	1995	
711	35	1767	2234	235	753	1916	621	1224	
1801	1636	1699	376	2110	340	1908	1034	1150	
1724	2466	1026	132	529	570	1481	10	2144	
430	1070	824	2242	1131	91	1502	1600	1009	
1458	2464	2369	472	2118	2395	1915	1904	1338	
973	849	232	814	480	2321	1144	2105	2128	
735	394	1819	1352	35	2048	1052	524	2304	
2377	1490	550	1440	483	231	1336	990	398	
1970	1885	667	2433	2450	1680	2335	2117	985	
637	1118	2469	1197	1610	1927	2059	1459	786	
1749	99	1163	2133	2296	854	689	56	1855	
2180	2351	1576	467	2346	1303	368	827	1145	
717	17	867	2396	2122	1883	2155	65	511	
2368	1924	839	421	1330	2266	700	1331	670	
852	1433	648	1089	1847	729	1723	1800	1815	
1917	1312	1843	317	1661	2306	1099	359	810	
2354	2484	1983	998	2345	2424	1939	1149	2241	
60	258	392	537	2208	1690	1938	2201	1412	
412	2046	1292							

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Lm., No. 22 Old Broad St., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1895.

Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1894.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Trustees.

C. H. COSTER of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: WALTER B. HORN, Notary Public, Kings County; certificate filed in New-York County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than **$8,100,000** of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with the committee. Engraved certificates, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, are now given for bonds deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Application for further deposits of bonds may be addressed to any member of the committee.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Sec., 54 Wall St., N. Y.
Nov. 26, 1894.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Coupon No. 7, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1894.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 10, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1894.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 14 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1894.

The coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on the bonds of the CAHABA COAL MINING COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28, 1894.

The coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

W. H. IAMS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

UNION PACIFIC COUPONS.

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE UNITED States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below, on the following-described bonds, will be paid on and after Nov. 27, 1894, by JAMES. G. HARRIS, TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS, 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., and by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6s, due July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, } **Receivers.**
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,

Boston, Nov. 26, 1894.

Office of the
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d Av., 65th and 66th Sts.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1894.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that a semi-annual dividend of four dollars per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday, Nov. 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED LAZARUS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1894.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 21, 1894.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., payable Dec. 1, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Nov. 23, and opened at 9 A. M. Dec. 3.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 WALL STREET, November 27th, 1894.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, January 3d, 1895. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, December 5th, and reopen on Friday, January 4th, 1895.

WM. L. STKES, Treasurer.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Coupons due Dec. 1, 1894, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York, on presentation on and after Dec. 1, 1894. WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, President.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1894.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

$4,000 Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
75 shs. Manufacturing Co.
115 shs. Henderson Estate Co.
15 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. preferred.
15 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co., common.
1 498-1,000 shs. Rochester Land Co.
85 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., Memphis, Tenn.
For account of whom it may concern.
$16,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Mich. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Consold. Gold Bds., 1940; July, 1893, coups. on, (hypothecated.)
$3,000 Southern Imp. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
$3,000 Southern Imp. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
135 shs. Southern Imp. Co., (hypd.)
10,000 shs. San Marcos Mining & Milling Co., (hypd.)
20 shs. Virginia, Tenn. & Carolina Steel & Iron Co. (hypd.)
$68,000 Virginia, Tenn. & Carolina Steel & Iron Co. Sub. Certfs., 35 p. c. paid, (hypd.)
140 shs. Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., (assess. paid,) hypothecated.
6 shs. National Broadway Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
100 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. of N. Y.
$700 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.
50 shs. Investment Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
100 shs. Rapid Transit & Bridge Construction Co.
22 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
14 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$2,419 Chattanooga Southern Ry. Co. Reorganization Certf., (hypd.)
$3,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONeers, will sell at Auction Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern,
12,880 shares Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
10,000 shares Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each.
3,705 shares North Star Iron Co. of West Virginia, $100 each.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
November 22nd, 1894.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1894.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. John Jacob Astor was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Geo. Montague. By order of the board.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

WITNESSES IN THEIR OWN TRIBUNAL

Excise Commissioners, However, Would Not Commit Themselves.

The excise case of John Tietjen was closed yesterday, and decision was reserved.

Tietjen's application permits him to sell liquor at 401 West Fiftieth Street. He contended that the house stood on the corner, and that he had a right to have his door on the corner of Ninth Avenue.

His lawyer, William Hart, after exhausting all his witnesses, called Commissioners Dalton and Murphy to the stand and examined them as to their understanding of the number. It was about the boldest step ever taken in an excise court, and astonished even the Commissioners. They answered the questions without committing themselves, however, and then adjourned.

Gen. Frank C. Armstrong Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has received the resignation of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect Dec. 31, 1894. Gen. Armstrong is conceded to be the best informed man on Indian matters in the public service, and the Interior Department will feel his loss keenly. It is stated that he will accept a position with one of the railway companies in the Indian Territory.

Gen. Armstrong was an Indian Inspector under President Cleveland's former Administration. He is a graduate of West Point, and was an officer in the regular army. He remained with the regular army until after the first battle of Bull Run, when he went with the South. In the Confederate service he rose to the rank of Major General.

New-Yorkers Buy Gas Plants.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 27.—The Fort Wayne natural and artificial gas plants have been sold to the Dietrich syndicate of New-York for $900,000. Senator Brice is interested in the deal. Fort Wayne capital controls $500,000 of the capital stock. The New-York syndicate now has a monopoly of every gaspipe in the city and its suburbs.

THE NEEDS OF OUR NAVY

Carefully Considered in the Report of the Secretary.

THE BUREAU SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Further Extensions to the Navy Should Be Made Now if at All—Recommendations for Congressional Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The annual report of Secretary Herbert of the navy, just submitted to the President, makes many recommendations for administrative reforms in the department. It opens with the statement that five new vessels—the Marblehead, the Columbia, the Olympia, the Montgomery, and the Minneapolis—have been completed and tried with the last year. In addition, the Indiana, the Texas, and the Oregon have had unofficial preliminary trials, and the Maine has had her official machinery trial. The department has determined that the general type of the Ericsson shall be followed in the construction of the three torpedo boats authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. No speed premiums will be provided for in the contracts for the building of these vessels. In the contracts for the construction of gunboats Nos. 7, 8, and 9 small premiums and penalties were provided for. This system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but reflection has convinced the department that the time has come when it may with profit be abandoned. Secretary Herbert calls attention to the fact that the construction of torpedo boats is being actively pushed in other countries, seventeen of which now have a total of 1,283 torpedo boats in commission and 182 under construction.

Treating of the work now in progress, Secretary Herbert says the Olympia is practically ready to go into commission; that the Iowa will be completed in 1896, as will the Brooklyn, while the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon of the first class, and the monitors Puritan, Monadnock, Terror, and Amphitrite, with the ram Katahdin, will be completed within the next fiscal year. The gunboats Nos. 7, 8, and 9 will be completed on contract time, and their price is fully as low as is paid for similar work in France and England.

The loss of the Kearsarge is feelingly referred to, and the recommendation made that a battle ship of the same name be authorized by Congress, the Secretary adding: "The department, it is true, approves the policy heretofore adopted of naming our battle ships for States—the pillars of the Union—but the propriety of making an exception in this case in favor of the Kearsarge would, I believe, be universally recognized."

It is also stated that a larger appropriation than any yet made is necessary for the preservation of the old Constitution, now used as a receiving ship at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the Secretary recommends that, "in view of the memories which are inseparably connected with this vessel," Congress "authorize that she be repaired and put in such condition as will preserve her indefinitely. Should such an act be passed, the old ship might then be brought to Washington and kept at the navy yard as an object of interest to the many thousands of patriotic Americans annually visiting the capital of the Nation."

The Secretary discusses the errors of construction noted in the Detroit, the Montgomery, the Marblehead, the Machias, and the Castine, and approves the alterations recommended by Rear Admiral Walker's board, all of which have been carried out. As a result the "department apprehends that no difficulties will arise in the future from want of stability in these or any other ships of the navy. The mistakes made in the construction of these vessels will not be repeated in the future, and the success in designing the ships of our new navy, as compared with that of designers abroad, has been highly creditable to our constructors."

In the last year the department has devoted much attention to the merits and demerits of woodwork in the construction of vessels. Officers, especially of the Surgical Corps, report against the use of wood in construction, except where absolutely necessary. As shown in the Yalu fight, the danger from flying splinters and the firing of vessels is very great where much wood is employed, and its use will in future be discarded wherever possible.

The Bureau System Needs Reform.

The bureau system comes in for pronounced condemnation by the Secretary. He declares that "our bureau system has justly provoked much criticism," and, while he admits that it has its advantages, "there has been in the past so much duplication of work by and so many conflicts of authority between bureaus that Secretaries and naval boards have heretofore many times condemned the system in the strongest terms." After reciting at some length the views of Secretaries Whitney and Tracy on the same subject, Secretary Herbert says he has issued an order consolidating, so far as possible, the duties of the various bureaus under the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This one bureau is to be, unless its recommendations are overruled by the department, responsible for the resultant general effect upon the ship of every change that may be made in construction after the designs are approved. The effect of this order will be to concentrate under one head full and accurate information as to the nature and extent of every change, however unimportant, authorized to be made in a ship from the time it is laid down until its completion. It fixes the responsibility for the want of proper correlation of work, and it is believed it will secure in a much greater degree than has been found possible heretofore the harmonious co-operation of all the bureaus that are concerned in the completion of a naval vessel. It is hoped that this order will accomplish, without the abolition of any bureau, the results which have been secured by the orders of previous Secretaries in the matter of bringing the personnel and the supplies and accounts of the navy, respectively, under a proper and efficient control.

Treating of the subject of ordnance for the navy, the report says that, while careful investigation is given to other systems, the "weight of ordnance expert opinion still remains greatly in favor of the gun built up of steel forgings, and assembled with shrinkage of heat." A reserve supply of munitions and store is urged, the report saying:

"Congress should give careful attention to the ordnance requirements of vessels that are liable to be called into service as auxiliaries in time of war. To mention no others, the Paris and the New-York of the American Line are now receiving large sums of money annually on condition that they hold themselves in readiness to serve this Government whenever demanded. When they hauled down the English to hoist the American flag they were receiving pay from the British Government to hold themselves in readiness to serve that nation, and the English had guns and gun mounts ready to be put upon them at a moment's notice. We have now been paying subsidies to these ships for months, and have not a gun to put upon them.

"Under treaty provisions neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval vessel upon our Northern lakes. So far the two countries are matched. In case, however, a war should unfortunately break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and, though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master those waters, and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had a reserve of ordnance and ordnance stores, we could dominate those waters without question.

"The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid it in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers.

Experiments in Naval Equipment.

During the last year the development of rapid-fire guns abroad has been in the direction of an increase in numbers, with an extension of the system to guns of higher calibres, and the department has been at work on similar lines. It is difficult to overestimate the advantages of rapid fire.

Careful attention is being given to the subject of gun mounts, particularly those for the higher calibres of main battery guns. The recoil energy of the modern high power great gun is tremendous, and it has required much laborious study to construct gun mounts to take it up. The department is making every effort to expedite work in this direction. Reports thus far received show the designs adopted to be satisfactory.

Four thirteen-inch mounts for the Indiana are nearly completed. The twelve-inch mounts for the Puritan and the Texas have been completed. The ten-inch mounts for the Maine and the Amphitrite have been finished and have undergone successful proof trials. The first of the eight-inch spring return turret mounts has been constructed and is now undergoing trial at the naval proving ground. Competition in the construction of mounts has become so keen as to furnish many temptations to fraud, and more careful inspection has been rendered necessary.

Experiments in powder making have developed no marked improvements, and little advance has been made in the construction of projectiles. The new navy rifle has been found wonderfully efficient, amply justifying its adoption.

Experiments with submarine torpedo boats have produced far from satisfactory results. In this connection the Secretary says:

"That such a boat, if successful, would be an important factor in naval warfare is self-evident, but, after a careful study of results obtained at home and abroad, in connection with the almost insurmountable difficulty of definitely directing such a craft under water, I again referred the question to a board for an exhaustive examination. The report of this board, which was, in the main, favorable, is now receiving the careful consideration of the department."

Progress in the manufacture of armor plate has been remarkable in the last year. Two firms are now engaged in the business and their product is equal to any turned out in Europe. This fact, the Secretary thinks, should receive the thoughtful consideration of Congress, for if we are to have any more armored cruisers they should be ordered while the skilled men in these two plants are still assembled.

The department "takes pleasure in testifying to the ability, zeal, fidelity, and general efficiency of the naval officers in command of fleets abroad during the last year in such cases as required their active intervention for the protection of American interests. The reports of incidents were generally clear and explicit, evidencing a high degree of training for the duties they are to perform."

It has been decided to put into operation a policy which will keep a number of cruising vessels sufficient for the ordinary needs of naval policing on each of six stations, viz., North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Asiatic, and European. This policy will allow frequent fleet and squadron evolutions, which are absolutely necessary for the instruction of officers and men. To the North Atlantic, or home squadron, a sufficient number of vessels will be assigned to permit of a number being employed in practical exercise connected with the course of instruction at the Naval War College. Vessels fitting out on this coast will generally remain attached to the North Atlantic squadron for the first six months of their cruise, for purposes of instruction and to enable officers and men to familiarize themselves with their ships. The home squadron will thus become the feeder for all the other squadrons.

Speaking of the action of the navy during the Brazilian revolution, the report says that the "vigorous protection of American interests by Rear Admiral Benham afforded results that were immediately apparent, and it is believed that his decided action, which met with such universal approval, will have a far-reaching and wholesome influence in quite a number of countries where revolutions are so frequent as to almost constantly imperil the rights of American citizens."

The department has been studying the policy of naval construction abroad, and finds little change in style of construction or material employed. Eighteen nations now have under construction, or authorized, 228 vessels of various classes, the generally-recognized policy being to have two cruisers to each battle ship. In England, a ship-building programme was authorized five years ago, directing the construction of seventy vessels. These vessels having been practically completed, a new programme has been authorized this year, looking to the construction of a total of 110 vessels of all classes, including 10 battle ships, first class; 6 battle ships, second class; 33 cruisers, some smaller vessels, and a large number of torpedo boats, the construction of which is to extend over a period of five years. The first-class battle ships are to be about 14,900 tons displacement, the second-class battle ships of about 6,000 tons displacement, and the largest of the cruisers are to be of about 14,200 tons displacement. In 1891 France adopted a ship-building programme which called for a total of 81 new vessels, of which 10 were to be armored, 9 were to be cruisers, and the torpedo vessels, and smaller craft, the construction to extend over a period of ten years. The torpedo vessels now building abroad range from 500 to 925 tons displacement, and, altogether, 16 are now under construction. One of the most notable things in the policy of foreign construction is that which indicates the building, in general, of a number of torpedo boats equal to the total number of all other vessels authorized.

Personnel of the Navy.

Secretary Herbert says he feels it his duty to again call attention "to the great and pressing need for Congressional action in reference to the personnel of the line of the navy. I again renew my recommendation of last year that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men. A careful study of the services of the navy for several years past convinces me that the number of vessels which must be kept in commission and ready for service is greater than the present enlisted force allowed the navy will suffice to man. Calculations place this increase at not less than 2,000 men, and the law to authorize such increase should be so worded as to permit the department to enlist them whenever needed. An efficient and economical service cannot be carried on without a fair margin always between the number of men absolutely necessary to man ships in commission and the limit as fixed by law. New ships getting ready for service and the constantly recurring emergencies necessitating the dispatch of vessels to foreign waters are causing demands upon the enlisted force which it will very shortly be unable to meet. The expense of maintaining the additional number of men asked for will be small in comparison with results to be obtained and the value of public property of which they become the caretakers and defenders. Our new ships, too, will be of little value without officers and men trained in exercising them. This should not, however, be for a moment understood to mean that the vessels now building and those the department is asking for in this report ought all of them to be kept constantly in commission. Battle ships and coast-defense vessels, as well as other ships, should be kept as nearly as may be always ready for service. Armored ships, however, and some of the larger cruisers, like the Minneapolis and the Columbia, it would be desirable to keep cruising in our own waters for not less than one year out of three. When not cruising they might be laid up in fresh water under caretakers who would maintain them in condition. Experience is demonstrating that long cruises by our largest vessels are expensive, and there is no question but that smaller vessels better subserve all the purposes of cruising in foreign waters for the protection of American interests in time of peace."

The Secretary confesses that a visit to the naval war college at Newport has convinced him of the utility of that institution, which he had formerly been disinclined to concede. The continuance of the war college is warmly urged.

Summing up the discussion of the proposition to place the astronomical work of the naval observatory under control of a civilian, the Secretary says that the three divisions of the naval observatory, considered as a station, and the naval observatory plant, taken as an entity, should always be under the control of a naval officer. If the observatory, as a whole, were to be placed under the control of a civilian, the navy would need other buildings and other plant for its purely nautical work now carried on there, and past experience shows that civilian institutions, established under the Government, are apt to grow without limit.

Approval is given to the naval militia plan, which has met with popular favor, especially in the States washed by the Great Lakes.

Bering Sea Operations.

The operations of the navy in Bering Sea are set forth in detail. The total number of miles covered by the vessels of the squadron was 131,280. Forty-five sealing vessels, whalers, and others, with appliances for sealing on board, were boarded and examined during the time that the herd was moving toward the passes, and thirty were boarded in Bering Sea after it was opened, in accordance with the provisions of the award. The greater number of these vessels were boarded several times by different cruisers. There is no record of any vessel that started north for the purpose of sealing, and which did not cross over to the Siberian coast, that was not boarded, and all of those which cleared from ports of the United States and British Columbia, with licenses for sealing in Bering Sea, after July 31, were overhauled, with one exception.

The Secretary is firmly convinced of the necessity of concentrating in one bureau all business relating to supplies and accounts, and of having at yards and stations one general storekeeper, which system is now in vogue. Attention is called to the fact that an injustice is done by existing laws which provides that when naval officers attached to a vessel are assigned to temporary duty as members of examining boards, courts-martial, &c., they shall receive shore pay only. It is recommended that officers' pay shall not be so checked.

The system of employing workmen at navy yards through a board of labor, taking them without reference to politics and in the order of their application, giving preference to veterans, and those with former navy yard experience, has been adhered to, and continues to be commended without exception by all naval officers and others whose duties have brought them in contact with it. It is believed that those taken on through these labor boards at the several yards are politically divided, approximately, in the proportion that parties bear to each other in the vicinity of such yards. No instance of favoritism in the employment of labor is believed to have occurred, and, indeed, no well-founded complaint on that score has at any time been made. It is hoped and believed that during the coming two years the system as at present carried out will result in such a fair and equitable distribution of employes at navy yards that all political parties will agree that this method of employing labor, so heartily commended by all who understand its merits, should become permanent.

It has been the policy of the department to concentrate the work of navy yards, giving to each its specialty. This policy invariably excites local opposition, but it is in the line of true business economy, says the Secretary. It would probably be true policy to have one navy yard or repair station upon the Gulf of Mexico, for the convenience of our ships in Southern waters, but beyond this we have no need of additional navy yards or navy yard plants.

It is recommended by Secretary Herbert that the system of examination for promotion in the navy be made similar to that of the army; that limitations be placed on terms of imprisonment; that naval officers be authorized to administer oaths; that civilian witnesses be compelled to testify before naval courts-martial, and that depositions be accepted

DIVVER WILL BE TRIED

Petition for His Removal Filed in Common Pleas Court.

HIS MISDEEDS IN OFFICE SPECIFIED

A Copy of the Charges Served on the Police Justice—He Has Twenty Days in Which to Make His Answer.

Detailed charges against Police Justice Divver were filed yesterday with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in a petition presented to the court for Divver's removal from office. It was late when the charges were sent in by the Chief Justice.

As soon as possible a copy was prepared and this copy was served on Divver by an attaché of the court shortly after 5 o'clock at his home, 7 Madison Street. Justice Divver signed the receipt and acknowledgment that had been drawn by Judge Bookstaver.

The accused Police Justice declined to discuss the charges. He has twenty days within which to put in his answer. Then a date will be set for his trial, at which at least a majority of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas must be present.

Copies of the charges will be sent to the District Attorney to-day by Chief Justice Daly, and under the custom that has prevailed in the past, the District Attorney will be expected to take charge of the prosecution. This was done at the last proceeding of the kind, the trial of Police Justice P. G. Duffy, and it was then laid down as a rule by the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Divver, if he makes a defense, will of course be represented by the best lawyers he can get, and the hearing promises to be very interesting.

The charges presented yesterday are as follows:

Now come Franz Kahlenberg, Charles E. Sprague, Isaac K. Funk, Henry V. Parsell, John F. Harrison, and Nathaniel H. White, taxpayers and residents of New-York City, by William H. Hale, their attorney, and charge and impeach Patrick Divver, a Police Justice of said city, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the violation of the statute whereby the said Divver has forfeited all right to hold said office, as follows:

First—We charge on information and belief that said Divver is habitually careless, negligent, and inefficient in the discharge of the duties of said office, and particularly that he has not attended court from the 1st day of January, 1894, till the 18th day of November inst., except for fifty-six days, though due to do so, except for about three weeks, when he was disabled by his own misconduct, as hereinafter stated, and that when he has so attended he has not carefully performed the duties of his office, and that he has habitually sentenced persons accused of crime without giving them opportunity for a fair trial; that he has not devoted his time and attention so far as he was able to public business, which has been delayed by such negligence.

Second—We charge, on information and belief, that said Divver, on or about the 17th day of October, 1894, at 113 Park Row, in the City of New-York, made a violent assault on one Morris Tekulsky, wherein he kicked said Tekulsky in the abdomen, inflicting serious injury and imperilling the life of said Tekulsky; that in consequence of injuries which said Tekulsky was obliged to inflict on said Divver in self-defense, the latter was incapacitated to perform the duties of his said office for about three weeks; that said Divver, by thus engaging in a public brawl, impaired his efficiency as a Police Justice.

Third—We charge, on information and belief, that said Divver, on or about the 3d day of November, at the Divver Club building, in Madison Street, in the City of New-York, addressed the Democratic General Committee of the Second Assembly District, and other persons, and instigated such persons, by the offer of valuable rewards and the promise of positions, to vote and to influence others to vote for the Democratic ticket by promising such rewards and positions to the district leaders and others whose districts should be of the largest Democratic majorities at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in the said month of November, 1893, and he also thereby instigated such persons to falsify the election returns for said election.

Fourth—We charge, on information and belief, that said Divver, at 113 Park Row, in the City of New-York, at a time or times which we are not able accurately to define, and beginning at least eight years ago, was accustomed to divide with one Edward Parmeley Jones, the proceeds of a system of swindling called the "green-goods game," which was a scheme to procure money by cheating and swindling, and said Divver gave said Jones the use of his safe for the storage of a roll of bills used in said game for such purpose of swindling; that said Divver's connection with said game was not known at the time of his appointment as Police Justice, and that his intimate associations and affiliation with the criminal classes renders it impossible for him to be efficient as a Police Justice, inasmuch as no respect for law can follow the administration of it by a Justice so tainted with corruption.

And inasmuch as these charges are for matters not within our own knowledge, we reserve the right to add to or modify them as information shall be obtained.

It is expected that the people who instituted the reform movement in this city will take an active interest in the prosecution of the charges. As Divver is not in good odor in Tammany Hall at present, an active presentation of the facts against him on the part of the District-Attorney's office is expected.

YACHTSMEN GO INTO COURT.

Mr. Clark Wants Damages from Mr. Thayer Growing Out of a Collision.

During the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, off Newport, on Aug. 4, 1892, when the yachts Constellation, Mayflower, and Merlin were nearing the finish line, a collision occurred between the Constellation, which is owned by Bayard Thayer, and the Idlewild, the owner of which is Charles Cooper Clark. The owners of both vessels were on board their yachts, Mr. Thayer being in the cabin of his and Mr. Clark on the deck of the Idlewild. The Captain of each yacht holds the other responsible for the collision.

Mr. Clark says that in the collision the main boom became detached from his yacht and fell, striking him on the head and fracturing his skull. He also sustained other injuries. He declares that, as a result of these injuries, he was compelled to undergo several operations and was not able to attend to his business for eight months. In addition to his personal injuries Mr. Clark says that the masts, spars, sails, rigging, hull, and other parts of the Idlewild were injured to the extent of $1,250, and he also lost the use of his yacht for two months, thereby losing $1,500.

Mr. Clark brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $25,000 damages from Mr. Thayer for the personal injuries which he received at the time of the collision, and also $2,750 for damages to the yacht. Richards & Heald are the counsel for Mr. Clark, and Peter B. Olney represents Mr. Thayer, who resides at Lancaster, Mass.

Mr. Thayer, in his defense to the action, insists that the yacht Idlewild was entirely responsible for the collision, as it sailed directly on the course in the way of the yachts that were in the race, and that the sailing master of the Constellation, as soon as he saw the Idlewild, took every means in his power to avoid a collision. He disputes the extent of the injuries received by Mr. Clark, and also the damages done to the yacht Idlewild, and says that neither the hull nor the mast of the Idlewild was struck by the Constellation. He says that the boom of the Idlewild was not detached from the mast, but turned away a short distance, and that in swinging back it grazed the side of the head and the ear of Clark, inflicting but slight injury on him.

Mr. Thayer, moreover, says that immediately after the collision the wounds of Mr. Clark were dressed by the fleet doctor of the New-York Yacht Club on board the Idlewild. The damage to the yacht was repaired at once at his expense.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has granted an order for the examination of Mr. Clark before trial as to the nature and extent of his injuries and his present physical condition. The examination is to be conducted before Lawyer Joseph Fettretch, as referee, under the direction of Dr. Charles Phelps. Mr. Clark says that he will never recover entirely from the injuries, but Mr. Thayer insists that the injuries were not serious. Mr. Clark says that an offer of settlement on the basis of $5,000 was made to him two months after the accident. Mr. Thayer does not admit that he made such a proposition.

TENANT MUST NOTIFY LANDLORD.

A Decision Concerning Defective Fire Escapes and Damages.

An important opinion affecting tenants and landlords was delivered yesterday by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court in discussing a suit brought by Mrs. Marie C. Lantigua against Miss Fanny Lowenstein to recover $50,000 for personal injuries sustained by falling through the trap-door of a fire escape, at 236 East Seventy-fifth Street—premises she rented from the defendant.

Mrs. Lantigua lived in the house in May, 1892, and, while she was out on the fire-escape hanging out clothes, the trap-door gave way, and she was precipitated to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, sustaining injuries to her spine, which have brought on partial paralysis, and permanently incapacitated her.

The court held, in dismissing the case, that proper notice had not been furnished to the landlord of the alleged defective condition of the fire-escape. It was the duty of the landlord to keep in proper repair, without special notice, any part of a building that is in use by all the tenants, but, in the case of a fire-escape which is used exclusively by one person, proper notice must be given to the landlord, as without it the landlord cannot know of the defective condition complained of. The plaintiff's husband had also a suit pending for $50,000 for the loss of his wife's services.

Mrs. Lantigua is the daughter of Augustin Santa Rosa, the Cuban patriot, who was shot to death as one of the crew of the schooner Virginius at Santiago de Cuba in 1873.

Mrs. Lantigua's troubles did not end with the dismissal of her suit. Her case was sent from Part IV. to Part III. for trial, and, in her helpless condition, when she was moved from one part to the other, she forgot to take her wrap. After the case was over she loooked for the wrap, which was worth $40, she says, and it was found that some thief had stolen it. Mrs. Lantigua's pitiable condition gained her much sympathy from the court officers, and, when they heard of her fresh loss, they started on a hunt for the thief.

OVER H. C. MINER'S INSURANCE.

An Agent Sues for Commission in Getting His $100,000 Policy.

Congressman-elect Henry C. Miner, who has won riches and renown in the field of politics and the drama, is to have additional honors thrust upon him. He is to be made an issue in a most peculiar lawsuit, and before the proceedings are ended the condition of Mr. Miner's lungs and heart, the shape of his head, the size of his feet, the age of his ancestors, and other interesting items of a similar nature will be spread in the public records.

And all this because William J. Madden has seen fit to sue the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $7,421.23, alleged to be due for commission on a one-hundred-thousand-dollar policy issued on Mr. Miner's life.

Mr. Madden alleges in his complaint that in October, 1888, he became one of the managing agents of the Equitable. In September, 1889, he says he received the application of Mr. Miner for a twenty-year endowment policy for $100,000, and forwarded the application to the society.

Subsequently, Mr. Madden says, he was notified that Mr. Miner would not be taken as a risk.

Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Madden alleges that Mr. Miner afterward obtained his policy through another agent of the society. He asserts, through his counsel, that the company is bound to pay him unless it can show that at the time he sent in the application Miner was not a good risk.

Judge Freedman of the Superior Court yesterday handed down a decision on a demurrer entered by the society on the ground that the complaint did not show a cause for action. Judge Freedman dismisses the demurrer and gives Mr. Madden judgment on the pleadings, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer upon payment of costs.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST LEDERER

Actor Seabrooke Claims $8,000 and the Manager Brings Counter Suit.

There is a well-defined impression in theatrical circles these days that some of the courts in this city would have to close shop for lack of business but for the existence of George W. Lederer, late of the Casino. In one way and another Lederer has of late figured in more litigation than falls to the lot of the ordinary theatrical manager in years.

It transpired yesterday that he has another lawsuit on his hands. On the application of Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, ordered him to furnish a bill of particulars. A suit was begun by Mr. Seabrooke to recover $8,000 damages from Mr. Lederer for breach of contract. A counter claim for $15,000 was made, and it is as to this that the bill of particulars is ordered.

According to the papers in the action Seabrooke and Lederer entered into a contract on Aug. 23, 1893, whereby Lederer was to act as manager of the "Isle of Champagne" company during the season of 1893-4. The season began on Sept. 4, 1893.

The contract provided that Manager Lederer was to receive $150 a week, and in addition to this a percentage of the profits. It further set forth that Lederer was to devote all his time to the interests of the company, and, in case he failed to carry out the terms of the contract he was to pay, as liquidated damages, $8,000. The actor declares that Lederer broke the contract, and he is now suing to recover $8,000 damages.

Lederer, in his defense to the action, sets up a counter claim for $15,000 damages for services which he says he performed for Seabrooke.

WILLIAM W. ASTOR WINS A POINT

Referee Nash Recommends to Dismiss Richard Zarkowski's Suit.

William Waldorf Astor has won the first step in the legal proceedings brought against him by Richard Zarkowski. A report was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Referee Stephen P. Nash in the suit brought by Mr. Zarkowski to compel Mr. Astor to renew the leases of property at 253 West Forty-fourth Street made in 1872.

At the time of the making of the leases a clause was inserted that at the time of their expiration they should be renewed, the value of the property to be determined by three appraisers. The leases were made by W. W. Astor, as the executor of the estate of John Jacob Astor.

When the leases expired, in May last, the appraisers fixed the value of the property, but the plaintiff objected to their decision, claiming that one of the appraisers was partial to the Astors.

In his report Referee Nash recommends the dismissal of the action, and also that the old form of lease be used.

IN JAIL FOR A BROKEN PROMISE

Sarah Levitch Has Her Recreant Suitor Arrested.

Because Israel Sand cannot furnish $100 bail, and, primarily, because Israel was a deceiver, he now lies in a second-tier cell at Ludlow Street Jail, a prisoner.

From all accounts, Israel is a most fascinating young man and possessed of a heart that is singularly tender. Six years ago he met Sarah Levitth in Europe. She alleges that he at once began to make furious love to her, and that she learned to reciprocate his affection after a time.

Then he announced that he was going to America to make his fortune, and begged her to follow him as soon as she could, that they might be married and build a home for themselves in the New World.

Within a year after his departure, Sarah says, she came over here. She met Israel, and he again protested his great love and affection for her. They became engaged in March, 1894, and the wedding day was fixed for Aug. 18, 1894.

Sarah prepared for the marriage, but a few hours before the appointed time she learned that Israel had gone away because he loved another.

Sarah finally began a suit to recover $10,000 damages for breach of promise and also to recover money she says she was induced to lend him from time to time.

Israel was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering upon an order signed by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court.

EXAMPLE TO CARELESS SHOOTERS

Patrick Cochran Guilty of Manslaughter for Killing Mrs. Reeves.

Patrick Cochran of 315 East Fifty-ninth Street was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree yesterday before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Cochran accidentally killed Julia Reeves of 316 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Early on the morning of July 4 last Cochran discharged five shots from a revolver while standing at an open window. He said he believed he was firing straight up in the air. Mrs. Reeves, coming toward a window in her apartments opposite, received one of the bullets in her breast, and died almost immediately.

The testimony adduced showed that Cochran had been careless. He had been cautioned a number of times by neighbors not to fire if the revolver was loaded. He paid no attention, but kept on firing.

The jury promptly returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. He was remanded till to-day for sentence. An affecting scene occurred when Cochran took leave of his wife and child. Mrs. Cochran was in tears and clung to her husband for several minutes.

Theatrical Managers Fight.

Abraham L. Erlanger, the theatrical manager of the firm of C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger, waived examination yesterday in the Harlem Police Court on the charge of assault preferred against him by Manager Henry Rosenberg of the Harlem Opera House, and Justice Taintor fixed bail at $300 for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Bail was furnished by J. Wesley Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Rosenberg alleges that he entered the building 25 West Thirtieth Street one evening last week for the purpose of seeing Mr. Jacobs of the Globe Ticket Company. Erlanger has desk room in the same office. Erlanger and Rosenberg, it is alleged, have been enemies ever since they had a dispute over the billing of Marie Jansen in "Miss Dynamite," and as Rosenberg entered the office Erlanger, it is alleged, approached him and ordered him out. He refused to go, when, he alleges, Erlanger assaulted him.

Riverside Park Appraisal Board.

Edward V. Loew, John H. Coster, and State Senator Charles L. Guy were yesterday appointed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court as Commissioners of Appraisal for the new Riverside Park addition.

They are to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the land under and above the water and running from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street which is to be taken under the act passed by the Legislature in March last for the extension of Riverside Park and for public docks and wharves and commercial purposes. The Commissioners will hold their first meeting in the office of the Corporation Counsel on Dec. 8.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Police Commissioners, through Corporation Counsel Clark, have filed in the Supreme Court all the charges and specifications that were made against Capt. John T. Stephenson, together with a large volume containing the testimony taken upon his trial, which resulted in his dismissal from the force, in their return to the writ of certiorari which he obtained to review the action of the Commissioners. The case may come up before the Supreme Court next month.

—The trial of George W. Cram, charged with having killed his wife, was yesterday postponed to Dec. 12. Cram appeared before Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He stated that he had employed counsel, but had not paid him. He was without a lawyer in court. The Court granted an adjournment to allow the prisoner to secure an attorney to defend him.

—The argument over the injunction against the Metropolitan Traction Company, asked by the Third Avenue Railroad Company in connection with the possession of St. Nicholas Avenue, was to have taken place yesterday before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas, but, by agreement of counsel of both sides, it was adjourned till next Thursday week.

—Judge Truax, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday awarded Mrs. Alida Ulbricht alimony of $5 a week and a counsel fee of $50 pending an action for divorce brought against her by her husband, Frederick J. Ulbricht, who at the time of the marital troubles was the proprietor of a hotel at Hamel's Station, Ozone Park.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against George W. Page, whose wife accused him of having poisoned Henry Williams.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Thomas Pearsall Thorne et al. vs. Thomas Henry French, appellant; Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan vs. William T. Morris, appellant; Mary H. Oakley vs. George W. Oakley and another; Etta L. Alexander, appellant, vs. Rochester and Brighton Railroad Company; Esther C. Townsend, appellant, vs. Joshua Rackham; Henry P. Pfeffer vs. Buffalo Railway Company, appellant; Emma Kellar et al. vs. Henry Feldman, appellant; George E. Rugg vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Charles H. La Friend vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Edward Jean and another, appellants, vs. Samuel Bolton et al.; Joseph Slevin, appellant, vs. Mary C. Wallace and another; Frank M. Hunting vs. Ferdinand S. M. Blun, appellant; Frederick G. Ernst vs. Brown Holding Company, appellant; George W. Wilson vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant; Fannie Leopold vs. President Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellant; Aaron R. Stevens and others vs. Central National Bank of Boston, appellant; Valentine Fromm vs. Daniel Ide, appellant; Michael McGoldrick, appellant, vs. Samuel Metcalf; John Farley and another vs. City of Amsterdam, appellant; Laura Vassar, appellant, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; The Village of Pelham Manor, appellant, vs. New-Rochelle Water Company; Minna Winterfield, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; The United States Vinegar Company vs. John Schlegel, appellant; same vs. Henry Spamer; Michael Doyle and another, appellants, vs. John F. Unghich and another; John W. Dibble vs. Jeremiah W. Dimick, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mission of the Immaculate Virgin vs. Michael Cronin, appellant; Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, appellant, vs. Durant Land Improvement Company; Henry C. Wintringham vs. J. Noble Hayes, appellant; Michael R. Dinan, appellant, vs. William Coney et al.; Arthur S. Grout vs. John B. Cottrell, appellant; Allison Brothers' Company vs. Oscar W. Allison, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. William Kelly, appellant, vs. James J. Martin, Commissioner; Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York, vs. Darius C. Newell et al., appellants; Frederick R. Stubing vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, appellant; Julia Mullins vs. same; Barbara Miller vs. Henry S. Gilbert et al., appellants, and C. G. McClellan, respondent; In re Third Avenue Bridge; In re James Litt vs. Z. Taylor Emory, appellant; In re Park in Twelfth Ward, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Edward T. Laidley, appellant, vs. Ella M. Laidley; Mathushek Piano Company vs. James Pearce, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re Charles Opdyke, an attorney.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, appellant, vs. American Dock and Trust Company.—Judgments of courts below affirmed, with costs.

Ann E. Smith, appellant, vs. Michael J. Varley and another.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

John B. M. Stephens, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perrine et al.—Order of Supreme Court reversed and judgment entered upon report of referee affirmed, with costs in all courts to the plaintiff.

John J. P. Read vs. Louis Knell, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute awarded against the defendant's appealing upon his stipulation.

Harriet A. Francisco vs. Charles A. Smith, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, with costs.

People ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor, &c., of Syracuse, appellant.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for relator, with costs in all courts.

Addison J. Lyon vs. Van V. Morgan et al., appellants.—Order reversing judgment of trial court and granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

In re inheritance tax on property of Frank L. James, deceased.—Order of General Term affirmed, with costs.

John B. Ketchum et al., appellants, vs. Elizabeth A. Herrington.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs.

Louis Greenblatt, appellant, vs. David Hermann.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to be paid by plaintiff in all courts.

Derastus Swarthout and another vs. William F. Ranier, appellant.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, on stipulation, with costs.

Theresa C. Graham vs. John Graham, appellant.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute for plaintiff, with costs.

Adolph Rothmiller vs. Theodore G. Stein and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to plead on payment of costs.

Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Alva Quackenbush, appellant.—Orders reversed, and orders requiring defendant to appear for examination before the referee vacated, with one bill of costs to defendant in all courts.

Augustus Vankeurf and another vs. William Starmiller, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and 5 per cent. damages, under Section 3,251 of code.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 568, 509, 516, 549, 566, 580, 664, 563.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Beckley vs. Potter. 2—Killner vs. Reinhardt. 3—American Distributing Company vs. Ashley.

Class III.—4—Volkening vs. Algie.

Class IV.—5—Heppenheimer vs. Werner. 6—Bittiner vs. Duckler. 7—Kernan vs. Donovan.

Class VI.—8—Gould vs. Barker. 9—Burnham vs. Crawford. 10—Boehm vs. Shea. 11—Matter of Dixon. 12—Jones vs. Watterson.

Class VII.—13—Schermerhorn vs. New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. 14—Ivone vs. Wetzler.

Class VIII.—15—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Van Brunt. 16—Darrah vs. Usher. 17—Adams vs. Clancy. 18—Matter of Radtke. 19—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 20—Cohn vs. Cohn. 21—Hoskins vs. Fred W. Wolf Company. 22—Smith vs. Parsons. 23—Cushman vs. Timayenis. 24—Welch vs. Burr. 25—Barresi vs. Merritt. 26—Patterson vs. Knapp. 27—Simmons vs. American Electric Exercise Machine Company. 28—Simpson vs. Kling. 29—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 30—Cannon vs. McGlynn. 31—Liszka vs. Clark. 32—Same vs. Roberts. 33—Frazier vs. Sullivan. 34—Matter of Ney. 35—Lough vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 36—First vs. Weiss. 37—Tofts vs. Tofts. 38—Van Buren vs. Brown. 39—Maddock vs. Maddock & Steel. 40—Gilles vs. Gilles. 41—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re Smith & White.) 42—Conger vs. Thompson. 43—Hupprich vs. Campbell. 44—Jackson vs. Campbell. 45—Lester vs. Granger. 46—Monahan vs. Athy. 47—Bathman vs. Bathman. 48—Matter of Knoetick. 49—Matter of Mead.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, &c., upon: 1—American Milk and Kumyss Company; 2—Black & Keffer Piano Company; 3—Buchner; 4—Durant Land and Improvement Company; 5—Equitable Manufacturing Company; 6—Esberg; 7—Feuerhard, May & Co.; 8—Garmendia; 9—Gebb; 10—George Purland & Co.; 11—Griswold; 12—Guastavino; 13—Guastavino Fire-Proof Construction Company; 14—Gurnen; 15—Harland; 16—How, Brown & Co.; 17—Ingersoll; 18—Johnson; 19—Johnson; 20—Keys; 21—Knight; 22—Lawrence; 23—L. Lowenthal & Co.; 24—McDonald; 25—Mitchell; 26—North California Redwood Company; 27—Ochs; 28—Phospho-Ammonia Company; 29—Saugatuck Manufacturing Company; 30—Radtke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Law and Fact.—Calendar clear. 1285—Matthewson vs. Edwards. 1914—Haas vs. Haas. 1813—Bechtold vs. Clairmont.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4395—Cole vs Sanford. 2524—Spannechia vs. Lowe. 2026—Janos vs. Morning Journal Association. 2027—Same vs. same. 2402—Schneider vs. American Brewing Company. 2711—McLoughlin vs. Morris. 2746—Taylor vs. Collings. 6539—Dorsey vs. Ackerman. 2484½—Harman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2492—Dunlap vs. Wilken. 2333—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. New-York County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company. 2068—Alexander vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 1941—Arthur vs. Hilton. 5425—Meyer vs. Lexow.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2,772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

22—Smith vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1134—Hauck vs. Huse. 1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelssohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railroad. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Dovale vs Ackerman. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term. Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills of: 997—William Padian; 982—Nicholas Seigrist; 173—Katharine L. Youmans.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—James Holahan, Frederick Henseler, John S. Wilkinshaw, Nancy T. Froment, Randall Lee Gibson, Mary E. Schoettel. At 2 P. M.—Mary Estelle Parker, Ronald McDonald, William Gee.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. 1005—Contested will of Moses Furst.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Bock vs. Fetzen—J. C. Julius Langbein. Betz vs. Duckgeischer—George E. Mott. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Hoffman House—William H. Willis. Weller vs. Wenninger—Charles F. MacLean. United States Trust Company vs. Bill—Frank J. Dupignac. Garfield National Bank vs. Striker—Morris J. Hirsch. Matter of Bartlett—Joseph A. Welch. Chambers vs. Smith—Thomas Allison. Clark vs. Thayer—Joseph Fettretch. Matter of Emerson—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood Working Company—Charles W. Dayton.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Janicke—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Cohen vs. Cohen—Benno Lewinsohn. Lennon vs. Kelm—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Steinhardt vs. Kaiser—George W. Cotterill.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—British and Foreign Insurance Company vs. Charles McBeacher, Ansonia Clock Company vs. same, G. C. Richardson vs. same—Gustav R. Hamberger.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Edward P. Tysen vs. James Ford—Howard Horton.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Anna Eberlein vs. David Jacobson—Michael Madigan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Nos. 1050, 579. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estate of Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Heinrich Hoffman, Walter De Bolk, William Turner, John J. Roberts, John J. Murray, Mary Hunter, George A. Jarvis, Helen M. Johnston, John Dwyer, Jasper F. Hanby, Thomas Cruttenden, George H. Spring, Caroline Gerlinger, John J. Miles, John Reid, Noel Bosser, Francis S. Haas, Edward J. Sherlock, Otto Goritz, Conrad Fernis, and Owen Coyle.

The guardianship of Raymond infants, Emma C. Curran, Veit infants, and Julia Dolinchy.

The revocation letters of Charlotte Holcomb.

The real estate of Charles Mitchell.

The administration of Sarah S. Baker and Ann McDonald.

The transfer tax of William Jenkins and Elizabeth J. Smith.

Contested calendar at 10:30; No.60—The will of Gevert Luhrs.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CAROLINE HULME, Auguste Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Molly Mahle, Albert J. Mahle, Jr., Charlotte Marrington, Eliza Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) L. Charlotte Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Auguste Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Elise Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Klara Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Emilie Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Frida Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Albert Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) Elise Lammle, (otherwise Lemmley,) and to all persons interested in the estate of Charlotte Mahle, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of November next; at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI, Robert A. Greacen, E. P. Gleason, Kuper & Bro., New-York Bottling Company, M. Hoffman, Budde and Westermann, Bordeaux Cordial Company, Henry Muller, The Hollywood Company, Mouquin R't & Wine Company, A. Rigney, E. H. Mumford & Son, Austin, Nichols and Company, A. M. Golden, American Distributing Company, La Touraine & Company, all of the City of New-York; the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all creditors and persons claiming to be creditors of Emile Verbeuwens, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1894, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why ancillary letters of administration upon the estate of Emile Verbeuwens, deceased, should not be issued by said Surrogate's Court to Caroline Verbouwens. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JACOB FROMME, Att'y for Petitioner, 93 to 99 Nassau St., New-York City. o24-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to THOMAS ELDREDGE, Virginia I. Eldredge, Rosaura M. de Sologuren, Ysabel A. Eldredge de Hernandez, Maria Eliza Eldredge, Lucia Eldredge Butro, Henrique Eldredge, Maria Eldredge, Guilelmo Eldredge, send greeting:

Whereas, ARTHUR ELDREDGE of the City of Brooklyn, New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline A. Eldredge, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate at the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. SHERIDAN, late of

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western.

A DEFICIT IN THE YEAR'S EARNINGS

Net Earnings of More than $5,000,000, but a Deficit of $1,167,407—The Old Board of Directors Re-elected Without Opposition.

Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company held their annual meeting in this city yesterday and there was a very full representation. The financial statement submitted by President and Receiver John King was as follows: "The gross earnings of the road, including 100 per cent. of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad and all other leased lines and branches, (charging claims accruing prior to the appointment of the receivers, which have been presented during the year,) have been:

From general freight	$12,272,452.68
From coal	6,469,271.78
From passengers	5,269,235.85
From mails	331,794.89
From express	492,038.25
From miscellaneous	369,035.17
	$25,204,428.62

From which deduct proportions applicable to leased lines which are worked upon a percentage of earnings, calculating the same on the basis of the provisions of the leases:

New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.	$1,899,093.36
Buffalo & Southwestern	124,739.36
Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction.	65,888.36
Paterson & Newark	54,959.55
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey	130,188.31
	2,274,868.94
Leaving the amount accruing to the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company	$22,929,559.68

The entire working expenses have been:

For conducting transportation	$7,603,120.56
For motive power	5,395,216.99
For maintenance of cars	1,585,636.78
For maintenance of way	2,806,210.06
For general expenses	531,115.37
	17,921,308.76
Net earnings from traffic	$5,008,250.92
To which add income from other sources	1,063,758.01
	$6,072,008.93
From which deduct amount for interest on funded debt, fixed rentals of leased lines, and other charges	7,239,415.98
Leaving a deficit of	$1,167,407.05

The total loss in operating the New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio from May 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1894, was $2,114,925. Within the past year the Erie has paid $1,120,939 on account of car trusts. The addition of sums paid prior to Oct. 1, 1893, raises the net aggregate to $6,732,498, the amount carried on the balance sheet. The amount of car trusts now outstanding is $5,024,377, less $294,565 in the hands of trustees. The net earnings of the Pavonia Ferry were $80,746, a loss of $14,587. The number of passengers carried was 11,625,794, a decrease of 271,081.

The Chicago and Erie fiscal year ends on June 30, and for the last year the results were: Gross earnings, $2,900,672; expenses, $2,502,912; net, $397,759; other income, $65,337; total, $463,096; charges, $838,794, leaving a deficit of $375,697. The Erie's coal companies for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1893, showed a net profit of $22,997. The Union Steamboat Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1893, shows: Gross earnings, $352,359; expenses, $299,416: net, $52,943; other income, $1,266; total, $54,209; deduct shore expenses, repairs, interest, &c., $239,043, leaving a deficit of $184,834. The company has a floating debt of $850,000. The balance sheet of the Erie shows current liabilities of $9,418,479 and current assets of $1,316,112, an excess of liabilities of $8,102,367. The amount of $4,196,021, heretofore carried as doubtful assets and advances to subsidiary companies, has been charged to profit and loss.

John G. McCullough, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and one of the receivers, said that, although the year's business showed a large deficit, no modification of the plan of reorganization had been considered. The entire question of reorganization was in the hands of the committee appointed for that purpose.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: John King, John G. McCullough, Ogden Mills, J. Lowber Welsh, Abram S. Hewitt, Alexander E. Orr, William A. Wheelock, Morris K. Jesup, Henry H. Cook, George W. Quintard, William L. Strong, William Whitewright, Cortlandt Parker, James J. Goodwin, William Libbey, William N. Gilchrist, and Eben B. Thomas.

Mr. McCullough, as Chairman of the proxy committee, voted on 38,659,700 shares of stock, and Charles H. Coster of Drexel, Morgan & Co. voted on 32,418,900 shares. There was no opposition to the regular ticket.

E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, which has been opposing the reorganization plan, questioned the methods of the company's bookkeeping, by which the losses by lake freights and operations west of Chicago were carried as assets on the books of the Erie proper between New-York and Buffalo. The meeting, however, took no action in the matter.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—It was announced to-day that President Spencer M. Janney of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company has completed satisfactory arrangements for the refunding and extension of the bonds of the company that mature next year. The second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Feb. 1, 1895, are to be extended for thirty years at 4 per cent., thus effecting an annual saving of 3 per cent. to the company. As the amount of this is $367,500, the reduction in the fixed charges will amount to $11,025 annually.

The consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. currency bonds, of which there are $1,497,000 outstanding, will mature April 1, 1895. They will be replaced by a similar amount of 5 per cent. gold bonds having thirty years to run, and the entire new issue has been purchased by the banking houses of Edward B. Smith & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co.

The only other bonds on the Broad Top Railroad are the first mortgage fours of which there are $416,000 outstanding, and which do not mature until 1920.

Earnings of Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The October statements of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies were issued to-day. The gross receipts of the railroad were $2,001,791, and the gross expenses $1,067,987. Net receipts of $30,508 from other sources added to the profit in operating ($933,804) make the profit for the month $964,312. Total charges of $864,608 deducted from the month's profits leave a surplus of $99,704. The surplus for October last year was $250,659, showing a decrease for October, 1894, of $150,955. The deficit for the year to date is $1,398,372, against $807,933 for the same period last year.

The gross receipts of the coal and iron company were $2,485,087, and the gross expenses $2,530,149. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, $52,000, added to $45,061, the loss from mining, leaves a deficit for the month of $97,061. There was a surplus of $262,619 for October, 1893. The total deficit to date is $1,183,452, against a deficit of $366,740 for the same period last year.

Against Central Vermont.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—A verdict against the Central Vermont Railroad Company was returned in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The verdict was for $5,100, and carried with it a settlement of five other cases with damages assessed at $23,000, and the probability of the settlement of still more cases in New-York and Chicago, which, taken with the verdicts in twelve suits tried last week in the State courts, will make a total of nearly $250,000 that the company may be called upon to pay as a result of the burning of its grain elevator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in September, 1890, provided that all persons who lost grain at the time of the fire are as successful as those who appeared as plaintiffs in the cases tried in Massachusetts. The case decided this forenoon has been on trial for nearly a week.

The plaintiffs are F. H. Ruggles and others, and it was contended that the building was not properly protected against fire; that it was not properly watched, its watchman being incompetent and inefficient, and, further, that the machinery which connected with the lifting log was run up to 8 or 9 in the evening, and then the men in charge of the machinery taken to another elevator, without having an opportunity to remove the chaff, or to examine the bearings to see if they were overheated, or take any steps to prevent the ignition of combustible material about the bearings. It was contended by the plaintiffs that the fire caught from the over-heated bearings. The company claimed that the fire was incendiary.

Chicago and Northwestern.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was held in this city yesterday. President Marvin Hughitt and Chairman Albert Keep were both present, as well as Chauncey M. Depew, who is the prominent representative of the Vanderbilt interest in the property. A resolution was passed fixing the semi-annual dividend on the common stock at 2½, a reduction of ½ per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock was declared. Both dividends are payable Jan. 3.

After the meeting, Vice President Sykes said: "The earnings for November were partially estimated, but were sufficient to assure the company that the dividends as declared to-day had been fully earned. The business in the Northwest is known to all, and our company has suffered with the rest. A conservative policy has dictated the reduction in the dividend on the common stock. The last six months in the year are our poorest months, and we hope that, with the revival of business in the Spring, our earnings will make a better showing, and enable us to increase the division among our stockholders."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Little Rock and Pacific Railroad has filed articles of incorporation in Little Rock, Ark., with a capital stock of $4,000,000. The company is organized by Little Rock citizens, who, with the assistance of English capital, will build a road from Little Rock to Wister Junction, Indian Territory, connecting with the Frisco Road. The Officers and Directors are Gov. Fishback, President; D. G. Fones, Vice President; W. B. Worthen, J. H. McCarthy, C. N. Rix, S. R. Cockrill, C. N. Knight, A. Lloyd, and G. W. Clark.

—The Directors of the Pan Handle Railroad met in Philadelphia yesterday and decided to issue $4,811,000 of 4½ per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds to pay for the cost of construction, wear and tear, &c., and for the retirement of the 5 per cent. section bonds; $3,862,000 of that amount will be used in paying the Pennsylvania Company for advances on the accounts mentioned. The balance will be used to recoup the Treasury of the road.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in Philadelphia yesterday it was decided to declare a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less the United States income tax of 2 per cent., upon the capital stock of the company out of the profits, and to pay in cash on Jan. 2, 1895.

—The Terminal Railroad Association in St. Louis filed a deed of trust Monday to the Central Trust Company of New-York as trustee, conveying all rights, franchises, leases, rolling stock, &c., in consideration of $12,000,000 gold bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

—The North Galveston, Houston and Kansas City Railroad has been sold to a Chicago syndicate. The price is about $75,000. The plan is to bridge Galveston Bay and to extend the road to Houston. The first payment has been made.

—Directors of the Sea Beach Railroad were elected yesterday as follows: William O Platt, George Peabody Wetmore, Thomas T. Nelson, A. H. Mann, Charles C. Protheroe, Levi C. Lathrop, and John Barker.

—E. C. Stedman, Chairman of a committee of Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan stockholders, has issued a circular opposing the plan of reorganization proposed by the bondholders' committee.

FEAST FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Thanksgiving Dinner at the Home for the Friendless.

The Thanksgiving dinner for the 170 boys and girls at the Home for the Friendless, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, will be given at 12:30 to-morrow. In the afternoon, at 2, there will be singing, speaking, and calisthenics in the chapel, by the children, and Ralph Wells, the Sunday-school worker, will give an address. Visitors are cordially invited to witness the children's feast and attend the chapel exercises.

The society, the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, is wholly unsectarian and has been managed by women during its sixty years of existence. Since last Thanksgiving 204 children have been admitted to the home, many returned to parents, after being cared for for a few months, and 63 sent out to permanent homes.

In addition to the work of the home, the society has twelve industrial day schools, enrolling about 5,000, among New-York's poorest population. In all these schools Thanksgiving will be celebrated. Gifts of money, clothing, and provisions are earnestly solicited. Mrs. Henry C. Houghton is the President, and Mrs. S. A. Stone, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, the Treasurer.

TORPEDOES FOR THE NAVY

One Contractor Will Complete His Deliveries a Month Ahead of Time.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.—Another lot of Whitehead torpedoes was received at the torpedo station to-day, making 145 of these engines of war already delivered there. This leaves but five more to complete the contract. On completing its contract, the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn will be a month ahead of time.

Naval officers are particularly pleased at the proved ability of this concern in building, proving, and delivering upward of 100 ing, proving, and delivering upward of 160 Whiteheads in a year, for it is assured that in case of hostilities automobile torpedoes would be in great demand. The Howell people are now doing more active work, and up to date have delivered sixteen of their type, with the probability of completing half their contract before the close of the proving station for the Winter.

Judgment Against an Assemblyman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Upon a judgment obtained by the Union National Bank of Chicago, against Edward H. Thompson, Assemblyman from the First District of Dutchess County, Judge Guernsey appointed Timothy J. Shea of New-York referee to examine Mr. Thompson in supplementary proceedings. The judgment is for $3,617.07 damages, and $22.37 costs. The examination showed that the judgment debtor had no property.

POLICE PENSIONS AND TRIALS

The Commissioners Will Not Retire Men Not Permanently Disabled—Capt. Grant and Sergt. Frink to be Tried.

Inspector McLaughlin made a report to the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon concerning the indictment and arrest of Detective Sergeant William E. Frink of his staff, who was accused before the Lexow committee of levying blackmail on Dr. Newton Whitehead.

Sergeant William O'Toole of the Essex Market Court squad was also indicted and arrested on Dr. Whitehead's complaint.

On the motion of Commissioner Martin, the Superintendent was directed to prefer charges against Frink.

The board retired Detective Sergeant Michael J. Lyman on a pension of $500 a year. Lyman had been on the police force eight years, and served in the detective bureau during that time. He was retired on a surgeon's certificate that he is permanently disabled by paresis.

Patrolman Edward A. Brady of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station was also declared permanently disabled by reason of defective eyesight. He has been on the police force only two years. He was retired on a pension of $300 a year.

Detective Sergeant Edgar S. Slauson was retired on a pension of $1,000 a year, having been declared by the surgeons to be permanently disabled. He has been on the police force since 1870.

No other retirement cases were acted upon. The Commissioners, it is said, have made up their minds not to act in the cases of the other members of the department whose applications for retirement have been pending for a long time, unless compelled by an order of court or mandamus. The board will not pass upon the applications, at least for some time. This is a settled fact.

While heretofore no question has ever been raised as to the duties of the Commissioners under the law in retirement cases, under the recent decision of Judge Giegerich on the application of Patrolman McArdle for a writ of mandamus compelling the board to retire him, it is claimed that it is not obligatory upon the board to retire such men. Judge Giegerich decided that the Commissioners must act on McArdle's application one way or the other. They did act by refusing to retire him. The Commissioners are of the opinion that men who are in the prime of life and still able to perform years of active service should not be placed upon the pension roll. It is understood that the Commissioners will retire only such men as are permanently disabled. Of those who have asked to retire, Sergts. O'Toole and Taylor and Patrolman McArdle were mentioned before the Lexow committee. O'Toole is under indictment for bribery, and charges were made recently against Patrolman Mulcahy for taking money.

Patrolman James Masters of the Union Market squad, who was tried recently for being off post and asleep in a vacant store, was dismissed from the force by the Commissioners yesterday. He is the policeman who testified at his trial that he was partially blind and subject to fits. Commissioner Murray recommended his dismissal.

On the motion of Commissioner Martin, Capt. Donald Grant of the Madison Street Police Station was ordered to appear for trial before the full board at noon on Friday, on charges preferred by several striking cloakmakers. The latter made complaint to the board some time ago that Capt. Grant and his policemen had clubbed several of their number during a meeting of strikers in Rutgers Square.

Lawyer Louis J. Grant served on the board the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court reinstating Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the Oak Street Police Station, whose alleged resignation was accepted by the Commissioners on Aug. 14, 1889. Goodwin claimed that he was forced to resign by Capt. Carpenter and Sergt. Magan, and that he did so under protest. The General Term ordered his reinstatement, with back pay, costs, and disbursements. The costs and disbursements amount to $866. In all, Goodwin will be entitled to about $7,000. Commissioner Martin suggested that the Corporation Counsel be asked for an opinion as to whether or not an appeal should be taken from the decision of the Supreme Court. If it is decided not to appeal the case, Goodwin will probably be tried on some of the charges pending against him when he left the force.

President Martin called attention to the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last year appropriated only enough money to pay three Election Inspectors instead of four, as required by law. The sum of $43,200 is needed to pay the extra Inspector for each polling place. It was decided to ask the Board of Estimate to provide the money.

A writ of certiorari was served on the board in the case of ex-Sergt. George C. Liebers, who was dismissed from the force recently.

MENIER, ALLEGED BRIDGE JUMPER

Claims to Have Dropped with a Parachute, but the Police Are Confident He Did Not.

Harry Menier, a Westerner, claimed yesterday to have leaped, early in the morning, with a parachute, from the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge into the river. Capt. James Ward of the Bridge police declares the claim cannot have foundation.

Menier claims to have been accompanied to the centre of the bridge in a carriage by Charles Lestrange, an aeronaut, who handed the parachute to him. The thrilling adventure is alleged to have happened at 6:25 A. M., when there were few to witness it. Menier and Lestrange say the jump was seen by Harry Webb, William E. Harding, Prof. C. Nolcott, Frank Stevens, Don Carlos, and a boatman named Charles Brown, who is alleged to have picked Menier out of the water.

Menier is twenty-five years old, and claims to be a "sport" of great reputation in the West.

Capt. Ward of the Bridge police says he questioned every policeman on the bridge about the affair, and they all declared that no one jumped off the structure.

To Overhaul the Paris.

The American Line steamer Paris, which will sail to-day for Southampton, will be laid up at Tilbury Docks, London, after discharging at Southampton, and will not resume her trips until early in January. She will be overhauled and repaired and will undergo a general survey, the work consuming about six weeks.

This is the second time the Paris has had her annual overhauling on the other side since she received an American register. The New-York, her sister ship, which was docked last Spring at Newport News, was the largest vessel ever placed in dry dock in this country.

Mr. Yeomans's Accident Fatal.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—George H. Yeomans died at the Orange Memorial Hospital to-night from injuries received in a runaway accident a week ago. His horse was frightened by a trace becoming loose, ran away, and Mr. Yeomans was thrown out on a pile of stones. He has not been conscious since. He leaves a wife and three children.

Killed by an Oil Stove Explosion.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Horace Nichols, aged seventy-five years, a well-known resident of Nichols Farms, a village near this city, met a terrible death by the explosion of an oil stove yesterday. She was standing over it at the time, and was fatally burned. Neighbors saved the house.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Transactions Reported by Brokers.

SALE OF A BROADWAY LANDMARK

Action by the Brokers' Committee on Reforming Present Methods—Names of Proposed Exchange Directors.

At the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street are four little brick buildings which were quite homelike dwellings a half century or so ago. When trade crept in, the lower portions were altered into stores, but the floors above and the sloping roofs are just about as they were originally built. To the north and south and around the corners, modern business structures were built from time to time, but the march of improvement passed by the corner referred to. This state of things will probably soon be ended and the landmark will be swept away to give place to buildings more suited to the character of the neighborhood. Yesterday the corner was sold by Hoffman Brothers, for Henry Goodkind and Albert Joske, to the New-York Realty Company, for about $325,000. The lots measure 60.10 by 98, giving an area, therefore, of nearly 6,000 square feet, ample for a tall structure.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold, for G. L. Lawrence, to Benjamin F. Romaine and others, the five-story business building at the southeast corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, 61 by 101, at $190,000, Mr. Lawrence giving in exchange four lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, about 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, and two lots on Central Park West, about 50 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, at $120,000.

Mr. Martin E. Dotson, the colored broker, has exchanged for M. A. C. Levy the five-story brick tenement 340 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 88 by 98.9, for the three-story brick building 798 Washington Street, 19.6 by 70.

The Real Estate Brokers' Committee of Twenty-one, which has been holding meetings with a view of securing reforms in methods and usages in vogue and to obtaining better facilities for doing business, held a long session at the Hotel Imperial on Monday evening. They discussed at length the suggested plan proposed by the Special Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, for the same avowed purposes, with respect to the brokers who are not members of the Exchange, and the attitude of the Exchange toward the intended Board of Brokers and the conduct of the latter. The committee concluded that, if the published statements emanating from the Exchange are correct, and this latter body is disposed to allow the brokers to manage the affairs of the new Board of Registered Brokers themselves, and is willing to extend the facilities as benefits of membership rather than to take in the brokers with a view to making money out of them, the brokers could meet the Exchange and co-operate in the movement. A committee, consisting of Edward Ashforth, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Alfred E. Marling, Andrew Powell, W. H. Folsom, B. F. Tracy, and Ferdinand Fish, was appointed to confer with the Exchange committee in order to ascertain what the latter's plan is and to report at a future meeting. It is understood that some members of the brokers' committee have been invited to lend their aid to the Exchange committee.

The Committee on Nomination of the Real Estate Exchange has prepared the following list of names to be voted for as Directors at the election on Monday, Dec. 10: Richard V. Harnett, J. Romaine Brown, George R. Read, Cornelius W. Luyster, George De Forest Barton, Douglas Robinson, Frank Yoran, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Samuel F. Jayne, Hermann H. Cammann, Alfred E. Marling, Irving Ruland, and F. Zittel. For Inspectors of Election the following have been selected: Frank R. Houghton, William S. Anderson, and William M. Cruikshank. The Committee on Nomination consisted of J. Edgar Leaycraft, Franklin B. Lord, and Augustus H. Carpenter.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold 221 to 225 West Sixteenth Stret, north side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 76 by 92, to a builder, who will tear down the old buildings at once and erect on the site apartment houses, with basement stores.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $28,343.75, to Moses Sahlein, the four-story brownstone dwelling 27 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.3. To the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, he sold, under foreclosure, at $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11. To Michael M. Forrest, at $7,000, he sold, under foreclosure, the two-story frame dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11. To J. W. Kulenkamp, executor, plaintiff, he sold, under foreclosure, at $5,600, the two-story brick dwelling 37 Lorillard Street, east side, 115.23 feet north of Jacob Street, 25 by 97.86.

The offerings at 59 Liberty Street were withdrawn for lack of bids.

For to-day the following sales are set down, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Eaton, referee, 55 to 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 180 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 125 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment, $11,890; on prior mortgage, $85,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By John T. Boyd, auction sale, 2,074 Second Avenue, east side, 50.4½ feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 99.2½, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by Albert C. Morris of 1,666 Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats; cost, $105,000.

Tenth Avenue, 294, by John Boyd, Jr., of 57 and 59 Front Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $25.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 59.2 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, by Furman V. Gaines of 133 West Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story-and-basement brick tenements; cost, $55,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Madison Avenue, by John W. Livingston of 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

Twenty-third Street, 154 East, by Peter A. H. Jackson of 53 East Sixty-seventh Street, seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $50,000.

Orchard Street, east side, 25 feet south of Hester Street, alterations to five-story brick school workshop, by East Side Bank; cost, $3,500.

Walker Street, 60 and 62, alterations to two five-story brick stores and workshop, by Hannah G. Gerry; cost, $300.

Webster Avenue, southwest corner of Southern Boulevard, alterations to three-story frame dwelling and store, by Fannie Cannon; cost, $200.

Fifty-sixth Street, 9 East, alterations to four-story-and-basement brick dwelling, by Cornelia S. and Julia Wray; cost, $1,200.

Twenty-fourth Street, 26 West, alterations to four-story-and-basement brick apartment house and store, by Benjamin F. Manlerre; cost, $10,000.

Forty-sixth Street, 8 East, alterations to four-story brick private school, by Sister Anna St. Mary's School; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Harry Feltman has sold to William Harms, at $11,000, the three-story double flat, with stores, at the northwest corner of Hancock Street and Central Avenue. To Charles A. Chase, at $6,000 each, he has sold the four three-story double flats, 522 to 528 Central Avenue, each 25 by 60 by 90. To Leopold Strauss, at $6,000 each, he has sold the two similar buildings, 518 and 520 Central Avenue.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $40,000, to the plaintiff, Julius B. Davenport, the five three-story brick houses on the east side of Classon Avenue, 47 feet south of Bergen Street, 145 by 100 by 140.4½ by 95.7½. To Helen E. Wardwell, plaintiff, at $3,750, he sold the two-story brick dwelling, 670 Degraw Street, 16.4 by 100. To John C. Benham, plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the similar building, 314 Van Siclen Avenue, 16.4 by 95. To Harry M. Smith, plaintiff, at $4,300, he sold the three-story brick dwelling, 639 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100. To Theodore S. Jenkins, at $6,100, he sold the two three-story brick houses at the northeast corner of Benson Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 67.5 by 127.8 by 41.5 by 125. To John Meffert, at $5,025, he sold the three-story frame double tenement, 32 Starr Street, 25 by 100. To the plaintiff, Louis Mehling, at $3,400, he sold the property, at 71 Montrose Avenue, 25 by 100, with four-story frame tenement in front and two-story frame in rear.

The William P. Rae Company sold to Emery Chase, at $5,200, the two-story and basement brick-and-stone dwelling, 437 Prospect Place, 17 by 130. To Robert Beach, at $6,250, they sold the three-story brick-and-stone dwelling, 441 Prospect Place, 17 by 130.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Third Avenue, east side, 112 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, two four-story brick flats and stores for six families each, 31.9 by 55, extensions, 15 by 24; $8,000 each; James Burke, owner.

De Kalb Avenue, 417 and 418, north side, 125 feet west of Classon Avenue, brick stable, 48 by 18, $1,000; William Peper, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

8TH AV, 286; James W. Howe and another, executors, &c., of William Bruce, to Robert F. Wescott. $39,500

17TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92; Abraham Stern to Caroline Herzberg. 1

18TH ST, n s, being Lot 72, map of estate of James R. Smith, and other property; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel. 1

WEST END AV, w s, 84.8 ft n of 93d St, 16x85; Eugene A. Marvin and wife to Harry P. A. Clausen. 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Hyman Sonn and wife to Henry C. Levi. 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 62.2 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; Columban J. Kelly to Mary G. Kelly. 1

87TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Madison Av, 21.3x100.8; Herman Ottenberg to William W. Ladd, Jr. 1

55TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.6x100.5; Joshua L. Barton to Maria W. Barton. 37,000

47TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Maurice V. Freund to Sigmund and Benedict Lederer. 1

75TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 20.8x102.2, and other property; Karl M. Wallach to Samuel Hirst. 30,750

MADISON AV, 1,642; the Washington Life Assurance Company to Annie Simon. 18,500

LUDLOW ST, 41 and 43; Samuel First and wife to Karl M. Wallach. 30,000

ORCHARD ST, w s, 150 ft s of Grand St, 25x88.2; Herman Schuman and wife to Edward A. Ridley. 1

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Dune St, 25x50, one-fourth part; Stephen J. Clark to Annie T. Clark. 5,000

ORCHARD ST, 21, four-eighths part; Henry Simermeyer and wife and others to John Simermeyer and others. 14,000

COENTIES SLIP, 23 and 31; Lizzie C. Russell and another to Clara A. Chandler. 200

BEAVER ST, 89, one-half part, and other property; Mary H. Johnston and others to Eva J. Coe. 130,000

COENTIES SLIP, 23 and 31; Arthur G. Chandler and wife to Clara A. Chandler. 100

1ST AV, w s, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, 22.11x100; Robert A. Kelly and wife to George Clark. 1

15TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x81.3; Catharine M. Vehslage to John H. G. Vehslage. 16,000

18TH ST, n s, 25x92, Lot 72, map of estate of James R. Smith, and other property; John W. Sterling to William Wetterer. 1

34TH ST, 318 East, one fourth part, and other property; Simon Arendt and wife to Charles Levy. 1

129TH ST, 112 East; Carne Wilson and husband to Lewis Harding. 8,750

105TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Valentine Bendinger and wife to Adelheid Meyer. 6,950

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8 x100.9; Adelheid Mayer and husband to Woolf and Sarah Woolf. 8,050

147TH ST, n e s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Marion E. Moore. 1

123D ST, n s, 440.11 ft w of 6th Av, 19x100.11; Edward J. Bradley, referee, to Jennie Finney. 15,600

7TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 25x100; Samuel McMillan and wife to John Hickey. 23,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 119th St, 59.2x105.5x50.5x136.5; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Oscar Phillips. 100

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.7x irregular; Thomas and John H. Wright and wives to Philip E. Reville. 16,750

121ST ST, s s, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 18 x100.11; John T. Pearson and wife to Bessie Stern. 21,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 28.3 ft n of 148th St, 24x100; Adam Becker to Gertrude Abb. 1

LOT 145, map of Sections A and B of North New-York, &c., and other property, one-fifth part; Mary J. Faulhaber to Philip Faulhaber. 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 31 ft n of 158th St, 25x100; Eugene A. Crowe to Alice M. Crowe. 1

148TH ST, s w s, 150 ft w of College Av, 25x100; John A. Foley, referee, to Samuel Cohen. 2,200

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 28.3 ft n of 148th St, 24x100; Joseph Abb to Adam Becker. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 25x115.2, being Lot 56, map of Ursuline Convent; Adam Becker to John Abb and wife. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Abb and wife to Adam Becker. 1

HOE ST, e s, 100 ft n of 157th St, 100x100; Eugene A. Crowe to Alice M. Crowe. 1

TAYLOR ST, s s, 148 ft w of Madison Av, 32.6x92.5x29.11x92.4; William J. Edwards and another to Frank P. Lockwood. 2,500

181ST ST, n s, 130.6 ft e of Morris Av, 50x135x50x137.9; Ellen Quincey and husband to Henry Andrees and wife. 3,800

FREDERIC ST, e s, 212.10 ft s of Union Av, 62.6x87.6; Ottillie Siedler to Frederick Starke. 1

HULL AV, e s, 276.7 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; John Ruhle and wife to John Hake and wife. 1,550

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Henry, and another to Ellen Quincy; 181st St, s s, 130.6 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years. $300

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th St, s s, 130.6 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years. 2,000

BUNN, Julia A., to Elizabeth M. Lawrence; 24th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 8,000

BANHAHN, Heinrich D., and wife to F. H. Macy, as executor and trustee; 117th St, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year. 1,620

CODY, Bridget A., to Nicholas Lorenz and wife; 48 Monroe St, 3 years. 2,000

COE, Eva J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89 Beaver St, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 130,000

COOPER, Stephen V. R., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 67th St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 4,000

COTES, Maria T., to W. H. Van Steinbergh; 130 East 41st St, 1 year. 1,250

CRAWFORD, Charles, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 130th St, s s, 481.3 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000

FREUND, Maurice V., to Eugene Monheimer; 47th St, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, installments. 1,000

FAULHABER, Philip, and wife to Smith Williamson and others; 3d Av, or Boston Road, e s, 28 ft s of 144th St, and other property, 2 years 300

SAME to Sarah A. Williamson; same property, 2 years. 1,100

HERZOG, Caroline, to Abraham Stern; 17th St, n s, 125 ft w of Irving Place, 2 years. 2,500

FLAHERTY, Ann, to Arthur Gorsch; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year. 100

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH P. PAYTEN,
the 5-story brick and stone stores and tenements, with lot
NOS. 91 AND 93 DIVISION ST.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND PIKE STS.
For maps, &c., apply to H. B. Turner, Esq., attorney for executors, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC."
CORNER 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Two choice suites, two rooms and bath each, to let. Possession Oct. 1.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar St.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

THE LORING.
Entrance, 202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.; roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat; mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; at reasonable rent. For particulars apply at office or J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard and West 74th St.

TO RENT—Moderate-sized apartment in the fireproof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH;
flat suitable for doctor; has been so occupied for past fifteen years; references required; see janitor.

SELECT SINGLE FLAT; $60; SEVEN ROOMS, bath; steam heated; handsomely decorated; charming neighborhood. 21 West 84th St.

120 EAST 34th ST.—One apartment, 9 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CHOICE 5th AV. DWELLING TO LEASE, near 55th St.; best residence portion of city; desirable tenant rather than high rent; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS, NEARING COMPLETION; very desirable; greatly enlarged, with improved north light; private baths; steam heat; sanitary plumbing; in fact, studios perfect; rents from $300 per year upward; inspection invited. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 939 to 945 8th Av., near 56th St.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET
IN
TEMPLE COURT.
Every convenience. Centrally located.
RULAND & WHITING, Agents,
on premises, 5 Beekman St.

Referee's Notices

M'KANE'S LAST HOPE GONE

The Court of Appeals Unanimously Affirms His Conviction.

AN ABLE OPINION BY JUDGE O'BRIEN

The Evidence Ample to Convict the Gravesend Boss—His Sentence Stands Confirmed by the Highest Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the people against John Y. McKane, appellant, who was indicted jointly with John W. Murphy, Morton Morris, and John Brown Hill.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term affirming a judgment of conviction of felony rendered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County. McKane was indicted for inducing the Inspectors of Election in the First District of Gravesend at the November election in 1893 to violate the provisions of the election law which required them to keep the registry lists of that district accessible to the public. Upon this verdict a judgment of conviction was rendered, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for six years at hard labor, which sentence he is now serving.

McKane was the first to be indicted under the section of the election law on which the indictment was found. The opinion is written by Judge O'Brien. He says that the appeal presents no substantial question that would justify this court in interfering with the verdict, and the judgment must therefore be affirmed. The opinion follows:

The charge against the defendant was that he willfully, maliciously, and feloniously procured the other defendants, members of the Board of Registry, to so conceal the lists and to neglect and refuse to cause the lists to be accessible to the public for examination and for making copies of the same, by his aid, counsel, command, and assistance. The defendant was tried separately and convicted, and the judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court.

It is unnecessary to refer at much length to the vast mass of facts produced at the trial bearing more or less upon the issue, though relating to many subjects and events. These facts will doubtless be of interest to some future historian of the locality or of the public events with which they are connected, as they illustrate a most singular condition of things in local government and an extraordinary political career. The forty-first and thirty-second sections of the election law which has been referred to provide for the duties of the Election Inspectors and Boards of Registry. These provisions, however, apply to the members and clerks of registry boards, and, as the defendant was neither, the charge could not be sustained without the aid of another provision of the same code, which reads as follows:

"Section 29—A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids or abets in its commission, and, whether present or absent, and a person, who, directly or indirectly, counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal."

The learned counsel for the defendant contends that this section does not apply to the charge contained in the indictment and was not intended to apply to it, since the defendant would be guilty of nothing higher than a midemeanor in case he had actually violated other and apparently more important provisions of the law, or had actually destroyed the registry lists himself. It is quite true that the penalties prescribed by the statute for violation of the several duties and obligations imposed upon election officers and others have not been adjusted with a very nice regard to what would seem to be the relative importance of each offense. The counsel's argument might very well have been addressed to the Legislature while engaged in passing the law, and if it had, a special provision would doubtless have been inserted for the punishment of the special offense charged in the indictment, in order to take it out of the operation of the general law. But this language of Section 29 is so clear and comprehensive that any attempt now to take the offense of which the defendant was convicted out of it, by judicial construction, would be useless.

The contention is also made that it was legally impossible for the defendant to commit the offense charged, since he was not an inspector of Election or other registry officer. He could not, of course, be guilty of those acts charged in the indictment against the Inspectors involving neglect of official duty and other misconduct as public officers, since he had no duty to perform with regard to the registry lists. But it was possible to induce and procure the Inspectors to commit the offense charged against them by command, counsel, or advice, and that is the precise offense of which he was convicted. The argument for the defendant on this branch of the case goes to the full extent of asserting that no legal offense whatever was committed by the defendant, though all the allegations in the indictment be taken as true. He who by command, counsel or assistance procures another to commit a crime, is, in morals and in law, as culpable as the actual visible actor himself, and for the reason that the criminal act, whatever it may be, is imputable to the person who conceived it and set the forces in motion for its actual accomplishment. The fact that he may, for some reason, be incapable of committing the same offense himself is not material, so long as it can be traced to him as the moving cause by instigating others to do what he could not do himself.

Numerous questions were raised, discussed, and decided at the trial in regard to the organization of the court and the form and sufficiency of the indictment. It is not important to decide whether the decisions made in these motions and proceedings at the trial are all reviewable in this court or not, since, after a careful examination, we are satisfied that they do not present any substantial question, and the objections thus raised have been fully and quite satisfactorily answered in the opinions below.

The Evidence Was Sufficient.

The remaining questions arise upon exceptions taken in the course of the trial, and they grow out of the mode of proving the charge which was adopted by the prosecution. There was no direct evidence that the defendant counseled or advised the Inspectors to conceal the lists or otherwise violate the law. What the prosecution attempted to show was a criminal conspiracy or general scheme, in which many public officials were engaged, for the purpose of casting a large fraudulent vote at the election, and that the concealment of the registry lists from the public prior to the election was, or became, a necessary part of the scheme.

Here the inquiry necessarily took a very wide range. To enumerate all the various facts and circumstances adduced in support of this theory, and which were claimed to have some direct or remote bearing upon the issue, would extend the discussion beyond all reasonable limits, and would aid but little in giving a clear understanding of the case. It will be quite sufficient to state, in as brief a manner as possible, a few of the most prominent facts and circumstances which the evidence tended to establish, and which, when connected together, it was claimed, pointed directly to the truth of the charge against the defendant.

That the Inspectors, not only in the First District of Gravesend, but in the other five as well, willfully neglected and refused to give the public access to the lists or an opportunity to copy them, and that they, in fact, concealed them, was established by abundant evidence. There was not only failure and neglect on their part to perform the plain and simple duty enjoined by the statute, but active opposition and obstruction to all attempts by parties interested in the result of the election to inspect or copy the lists. For this purpose various devices and expedients were resorted to tending to show that they were all acting in furtherance of the common plan and for the accomplishment of a common purpose.

When all efforts in that direction had failed, Mr. Gaynor, who was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, to be voted for at the election, applied to the court for the purpose of compelling the performance of this duty by the Inspectors through the appropriate judicial process. The defendant retained counsel to resist these proceedings, and they were resisted and defeated by means of technical objections, and the active interest taken by the defendnat in defeating all proceedings in the court to give the public access to the lists, although he was not a party to them, was a circumstance of much significance.

Moreover, in the course of the proceedings he made an affidavit to be used in opposition, and which was so used, in which he stated, among other things, that he had examined the lists and that they contained no fraudulent names. Considering the state of the registry, as it then existed, this statement and the purpose for which it was made furnished some evidence of the defendant's knowledge of the manner in which the lists were made, and, generally, of the common end in view.

McKane Active in His Work.

The defendant's active participation in hindering and obstructing any access on the part of the public to the registry lists, and in preventing any fair scrutiny of the vote as it was being cast, was shown by other acts amounting to a great abuse of power. The defendant, being the Chief of Police and Chairman of the Town Board, had the charge and control of the Town Hall, where the registry was made and the election held.

The efforts of Mr. Gaynor to procure copies of the registry lists continued for several days up to the election, but without success. A day or two before election he sent a large body of men to the hall for the purpose of obtaining access to the lists and making copies. They were all driven from the hall, some of them beaten, and most of them arrested and imprisoned. On the day of the election another body of the candidate's friends and supporters went to the place where the election was being held for the purpose of watching the proceedings and scrutinizing the vote. These men fared even worse than the copyists. The time, manner, and circumstances of these arrests proved the ability of the defendant to wield absolute power, and indicated an utter disregard for personal rights and contempt for justice and law.

The defendant was the leading spirit and moving power in all these proceedings, aided as he was by the police and the Justice of the Peace who issued the process under which the arrests were made, all evidently under his control and influence.

Another important fact was established by evidence quite persuasive and convincing. The registry lists were, beyond doubt, fraudulent. They contained a great number of names that did not represent legal voters in the town or even actual residents, and the vote at the election as reported and certified by the canvassers was also, though perhaps not correspondingly, fraudulent.

The enumeration census taken under the authority of the State in February, 1892, showed that the total population of the town, including women, minors, and aliens, was 8,345. There is no reason to believe that during the period of less than two years that elapsed between this enumeration and the election in question there was any substantial increase in the number of actual voters. The registration lists, however, contained 6,580 names, and the total vote reported was 3,676. Aside from the inferences to be drawn from these figures, it should be observed that there were numerous names on the registry which bore any sufficient designation of the place of residence, and the poll list, kept by the Inspectors, showed that during the progress of the voting, at frequent intervals, blocks of names were recorded in suspicious alphabetical order as voting, and other strange coincidences appear that could not be, or at least, would not be likely to exist in the record of an honest election. The ultimate end aimed at and attained, of course, involved many other, and perhaps more grievous, offenses against the law than that charged in the indictment. It required the co-operation not only of the Inspectors and the several districts, but also the police and many of the other town officers. The fact that so many public officers were at the same time, in the same way, and by the same means, either actively promoting or conniving at a scheme to produce a false result of the election suggested the presence of some central figure, and some controlling mind as the author, and all the circumstances pointed to the defendant as that person. He alone had the power, the means, and the motive.

The Prisoner's Power and Influence.

The singular position of power and influence which he held in the town was an important fact in the chain of circumstances. It would be quite tedious to enumerate all the various offices that he held, with the power attached to them. It is within the limits of the evidence and sufficient to say that there is scarcely any power of local government that can be exercised in a town, whether administrative or political, that was not concentrated in his person; and even the judicial power, as represented by the local magistrates, was subject to his influence. This sufficiently appears by the wholesale arrest of the watchers and other persons on and before the day of the election.

In a town which contains such places of resort as Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay, private business was centred largely in hotels, saloons, theatres, race courses, and other forms of amusement or entertainment; and it was all so far dependent upon police protection and official favor as to add greatly to his power and influence. He was the Superintendent of a Sabbath school of the Methodist Church, and seems to have exercised a potent influence upon the religious life of the people. He had been elected Supervisor of the town during eight successive terms unanimously. During nearly all this time he controlled the politics of the town. Whatever cause he favored, and whoever the candidates that he supported were, the vote of the town was recorded in that way. Whether the election was general or local, and whichever of the two great political parties that he supported, the vote was so nearly unanimous that way as scarcely to conceal the fact that it represented in a great degree the will of a single man. A curious instance of that kind occurred at the Presidential election of 1888. Prior to that time he had been attached to the Democratic Party, but in consequence of some disagreement with the party organization in the county, he supported the Republican candidates that year, and they received substantially the unanimous vote of the town. The same result was in a great measure secured in the same way in the two subsequent State elections.

In the election of 1893 he was supporting the Democratic candidates, and the circumstances indicated that he was interested and anxious to make the support as effective as possible. The possession of this enormous power for so long a period naturally made him ambitious to retain it and intolerant of all opposition.

Another fact appears which tended to promote the success of all political measures and candidates which he favored. There was really no division of the voters upon party lines. There was in the town, it is true, what was called a Republican organization, as well as a Democratic organization, but the evidence tended to show that the defendant so controlled both that neither was able or willing to make any earnest or effective opposition to his wishes at the polls.

These facts and circumstances, with others appearing in the record, embracing other acts and declarations of the defendant and the acts and declarations of his alleged co-conspirators, or some of them, were all submitted to the jury under a very fair charge, and the verdict must be taken as establishing the truth of the charge, which was the main fact in issue, that the defendant did aid, abet, counsel, and advise the Inspectors in the misconduct and neglect of duty stated in the indictment.

The Exceptions Overruled.

The exceptions taken at the trial and now urged as ground for reversal remain to be considered. The record contains many that are obviously without merit. It will be necessary to notice only the most important ones that appear upon the briefs of counsel and were discussed at the argument.

Many of these exceptions were taken to proof by the prosecution of acts done or declarations made by others claimed to have been engaged in the alleged conspiracy, but not in the defendant's presence. When a conspiracy is shown or evidence on the subject given sufficient for the jury, then the acts and declarations of the conspirators in furtherance of its purpose and object are competent, and in a case like this it is not necessary, in order to make such proof competent that the conspiracy should be charged in the indictment.

The circumstances of the arrest of the persons at the Town Hall who were in search of the lists or watching the election were admissible, since, on the evidence, they could be attributed to the defendant.

Proof was given by the prosecution in regard to the several public positions held by the defendant, the receipt of large sums of money as Supervisor, and also the sale of liquors by saloons on Sunday. The power that the defendant wielded through public office or through the receipt or disbursements of large sums of money became, under the circumstances, a proper inquiry. It was not competent to show that he misappropriated the money, and no attempt of that kind was made, but it was admissible only to show that the defendant possessed power and patronage that might probably influence others, and proof of the relations existing between the keepers of saloons, representing a large number of people and extensive business interests, and the Chief of Police, though, perhaps, somewhat remote, was not, under the circumstances, reversible error.

The defendant was a witness in his own behalf at the trial. On cross-examination various questions were propounded to him, which were objected to by his counsel and admitted under exception. The scope of the cross-examination was largely within the discretion of the court. The questions related to various official acts in the administration of the affairs of the town, and connected with the numerous offices which he held, but they all had some bearing upon the power, influence, and patronage that he wielded, and the means at his command to influence others, whether individuals or public officials. It was proper to give the jury as clear an idea as was possible of the defendant's political power and of his ability to influence whatever result he desired at elections, and for that purpose the questions were admissible within the limits of a reasonable discretion.

There are many other exceptions in the record, but they are all covered by the views expressed in regard to those already specifically noticed, and do not require further consideration. While we have discussed the questions thus raised at some length, it is proper to say that many of them fall within the statute which directs this court to give judgment without regard to technical errors or defects, or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

We have examined the case in view of the fact suggested by the learned counsel for the defendant that the trial took place in the midst of great public excitement. This was, perhaps, to be expected from the character of the events which took place at and just preceding the election and the disclosures which followed. The situation doubtless demanded the application at the trial of all the safeguards which the law interposed for the protection of the defendant's rights, and it is evident from careful examination of the case that they were all guarded with vigilance and sedulous care. The case was peculiar and the mode adopted for proving the charge somewhat unusual.

The Trial Was Perfectly Fair.

We think that in this case the learned trial Judge kept the real issue constantly clearly before the jury in the rulings and in the charge. He gave them very clear and careful instructions with respect to the nature and character of the circumstantial evidence which the law required in order to prove the main fact. They were instructed to acquit the defendant unless satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he counseled, advised, aided, abetted, or procured the Inspectors of the First District to do or to omit to do the things charged against them in the indictment, even though satisfied that he did advise and procure the Inspectors of any or all the other districts to neglect the duty imposed upon them by the statute. And further, that unless the identical charge against the defendant contained in the indictment was established beyond a reasonable doubt he should be acquitted, though the evidence in the case might show or tend to show some other violation by him of the law, and that the facts and circumstances adduced were to be considered only so far as they had a bearing upon or were relevant to prove the main fact charged. The jury could not have been misled as to the real issue or as to the nature and quality of the circumstantial evidence required to sustain it on the part of the people.

The appeal presents no substantial question that would justify this court in interfering with the verdict, and the judgment must, therefore, be affirmed.

All the Judges concerned in the decision as read.

WRECKED ON ROMER SHOAL

The Schooner F. Granville Russell Strikes the Bank—Crew Rescued From the Rigging.

Romer Shoal claimed another victim yesterday. The stone-laden schooner F. Granville Russell, Capt. Weed, struck on the treacherous sandbank, and then there was work for the life savers of the Sandy Hook Station.

The plight of the vessel was discovered early yesterday morning by the observers in the signal tower at Sandy Hook. The crew of the life-saving station was at once notified, and within a short time rescuers were pulling toward the distressed craft. Waves were breaking over the hull and the crew had taken to the fore rigging. They were all rescued.

Capt. Weed said that his vessel had put to sea Monday, but had been compelled to put back by a strong northeast gale, which had been encountered off Barnegat.

When near the Swash Channel, a tug, towing barges, crossed the bows of the Russell, and in order to avoid collision, the Russell attempted to go astern of the barges. The result of it all was that the schooner struck on the shoal. The hull settled until the decks were awash, and the crew was compelled to take refuge in the rigging. Their stay there was a short one, as it was almost daylight when the schooner struck.

The Merritt Wrecking Company, which sent a tug down to the wrecked schooner, reports that the schooner has broken in two. A portion of the cargo will probably be saved.

A CRUSADE AGAINST LIVING PICTURES

Lady Somerset and Christian Temperance Women to Co-operate.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is about to begin a warfare on the theatres in this city where living pictures are exhibited, and one of the leaders in the movement is to be Lady Henry Somerset, who arrived at the Hotel Brunswick on Sunday. With her will be associated Mrs. Frances Willard and others prominent in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The crusade was started recently in Chicago by the women of this organization, and in London the license of one of the largest music halls was taken away on account of the alleged immorality of its living pictures.

Lady Somerset was seen at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday, and expressed herself strongly on the question of living pictures.

"I have just come from London," she said, "where there has been quite a commotion on account of the living pictures. The mothers in London were responsible for some of the reforms that were carried out there, and if the mothers of this city can be made to understand the vice in these pictures and the outrage they are upon women, I am sure they will inaugurate a reform movement. I do not believe in interfering in the affairs of any but my own country, but I feel that some foundation should be laid for the mothers who would crush out this evil."

Lady Somerset would not say what plan had been decided upon by the women who are to co-operate with her, but thought that plenty of evidence could be collected from the exhibitions now given in this city to present charges to the "City Council."

RICE PLANTERS DEMAND HIGHER PRICES

Making Trouble for Dealers and Mills by Holding Back Their Stocks.

Rice planters, relying on domestic crop shortage, are giving dealers trouble in making quotations by holding or storing their stocks. By this course they have kept prices well in hand, but have threatened the mills, which cannot turn out cleaned rice, except at a loss, at the present price of rough rice.

Dealers expect that this condition will continue until Febraury, when planters will need cash for beginning work on the new crop. In consequence of the hoarding of domestic rice, foreign grades are selling freely, very little imported rice going into storage.

The Louisiana crop movement, as telegraphed by Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. from New-Orleans, shows: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 450,865 saks; last year, 767,580 sacks; sales, cleaned (estimated,) 99,035 barrels; last year, 116,450 barrels. The movement is steady in cleaned, but at a standstill in rough, millers declaring it impossible to turn a toll at present prices. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 17,555 barrels; sales, 11,560 barrels. There is some accumulation, but with steady movement. Former prices are maintained.

Mules Astonished by the Light.

From The Engineering and Mining Journal.

Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of the Spalland coal shaft, near Lacon, Ill., were brought to light recently, says an exchange. In all that time the mules had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface. The astonished mules closed their eyes to shut out the flood of light, and kept them tightly closed while they were led to the pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling, as if afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in amazement. When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays. After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, and jumping, whirling around like teetotums, and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. The sun and pure air were more to them than food, and they refused everything put before them to eat.

DO THE TEACHERS PAY TRIBUTE

President Knox of the Board of Education Says Dr. MacArthur's Charges Will be Looked Into.

President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education is considerably exercised over a statement made in yesterday's papers by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur reflecting upon the school system.

Dr. MacArthur's statement was as follows:

"I am prepared to prove, on the testimony of credible witnesses, that in at least two wards teachers in the public schools are obliged to pay tribute to political leaders."

The doctor went on to say that he had thoroughly investigated the matter and believed it to be true. He would not give the names of the witnesses, but said that if an investigation was made he would produce them.

The charges were shown to President Knox by a reporter for The New-York Times. He read them over carefully and said:

"If these charges are true, and Dr. MacArthur is a reputable citizen who would not make them unless he had good reasons, you may state that a thorough investigation will be made by the Board of Education.

"I can say personally that this is the first time that I have ever heard of such a condition of affairs, but it is too serious to pass over. I will make it my business to bring the matter before the Board of Education at its next meeting, and Dr. MacArthur will doubtless be called upon to produce his witnesses."

Dr. MacArthur was out of town yesterday.

Swazi Idea of the Barbarous.

From The London Figaro.

A peculiarity which the Swazis share with the late lamented Cetewayo is their dislike to eating meat and vegetables from the same plate, which they consider a barbarous and disgusting custom. They also share, though in a less pronounced degree, that departed potentate's taste for Bass's beer.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...	7:01	Sun sets...	4:35
		Moon sets...	5:13

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:00	8:38	1:45	2:31
Governor's Island	8:26	9:00	2:24	3:04
Hell Gate	10:19	10:53	3:52	4:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eiffel Tower, Cape Colony	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 1.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 28.—Caracas, La Guayra, Nov 21; Cuñc, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 20; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 20; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 24; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.—Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Mississippi, London, Nov. 15; Norwegian, Glasgow, Nov. 17; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Europe, London, Nov. 16; Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 15.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.—Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 24; Finance, Colon, Nov. 24; Kronprins F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 24; Venetian, Christiansand, Nov. 17.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Lambert's Point, (Br.,) new, Jenkins, Hamburg Nov. 6, with mdse. to Simpson & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

Bark Rosa Madre, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Marseilles 73 ds., with asphalt and mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Kohlenbeck, Bremen Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Nellie Smith, Wallace, Baltimore, with coal to order—vessel to Parsons, Barnes & Pendleton.

Sailed.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Sicilia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; City of Columbia, for West Point; Sagamore, (Belg.,) for Tampico, Mexico, via Baltimore; Slavonia, (Ger.,) for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.; Marion, (Br.,) for Savannah; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Shawmut, —.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The following is a notice to mariners:

Notice is hereby given that Relief Light Vessel No. 20, temporarily marking Cornfield Point Station, off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound, recently reported broken adrift from her moorings, was replaced Nov. 21. This notice affects the List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 50, No. 244, and the List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 49 and 67.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—SS Chester, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Southampton at 8:05 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) Capt. Attree, from New-York Nov. 1, via West Point, Va., arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, from New-York Sept. 18, arr. at Rosario Oct. 27.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York Nov. 6, arr. at Swinemunde Nov. 23.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Bahia Nov. 25.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from Shields Nov. 3, for New-York, arr. at Newport Nov. 25.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) sld. from Santos for New-York Nov. 23.

SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 24.

SS Hevellius, (Br.,) Stapleton, sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York Nov. 25.

SS La Flandre, (Fr.,) Capt. Leenaer, from New-York Nov. 13 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, from New-York Nov. 10, for Hull and Newcastle, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Nov. 17, for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 27.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $35 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normania, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd. Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts. 37 Broadway, N. Y.
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

TO PASSENGERS BY S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.
THE LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO WILL LAND IN EGYPT FROM THE NORMANNIA MAKES IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT ALL WHO INTEND TO GO UP THE NILE SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATIONS FROM US AT ONCE.
WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST, BY PUTTING ON SPECIAL STEAMERS, TO MEET THE PRESSURE; IN ORDER, HOWEVER, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, ALL WHO WISH TO MAKE THE NILE VOYAGE THIS SEASON SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATION IMMEDIATELY.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASKEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. RR., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. C. & P. RR., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily, local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Carries sleeping-car passengers only.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping-car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Pessaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, WAVERLY, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO; SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS, Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
*9:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
*7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Fer